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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Welcome To HK

IN welcoming Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd to Hongkong today the Colony greets one who is both a distinguished guest and a popular and most friendly personality who endeared herself to men, women and children of all walks of life during her last visit in 1955. Indeed, it was with particular pleasure that the Colony learned that Lady Patricia had consented to perform the opening of the Tai Lam Chung reservoir project, for by this event her name will be associated with one of our major post-war enterprises while it promises widespread benefits to the people of Hongkong.

During her short stay here, Lady Patricia will also visit a number of welfare institutions and resettlement areas. This will not, of course, be her first introduction to the problems of this community for during her visit 20 months ago she received a first hand account of the "Hongkong story". It is one that is perhaps typical of territories where large populations and low living standards create problems of housing, feeding and employment.

IN Hongkong, however, with a population swollen by more than 700,000 refugees from the Chinese mainland, these conditions appear in a more concentrated form. It is the Government's and the community's efforts to alleviate hardship and to provide their basic needs that constitute part of the fascination of present-day Hongkong to visitors and tourists and we hope, it will be Lady Patricia's pleasure to see the very real progress that has been made since she was last here.

BRITAIN'S FABULOUS NEW A-POWER STATIONS PLAN

London, Mar. 4. The government is to step up its atomic-for-prosperity programme to an output five times greater than first planned. Nearly £900 million are to be staked on building atomic power stations in the next eight years. Total output of these plants will be 10 million kilowatts. This is equal to the output of 20 plants the size of London's great Battersea power station. Lord Mills, the Power Minister, will announce details in about ten days. Some of the new stations will produce more than a million kilowatts of electricity each. This will be achieved by building four or more giant uranium furnaces side by side—a move which will also reduce the difficulty of finding sites for atom power stations. A new development in exciting the Hartwell atom station scientists. They now foresee atomic furnaces which will be little more than a bundle of new type fuel rods fastened together inside a concrete shell. These rods are composed of "Cermel", a mixture of uranium, carbon and a ceramic material which can withstand high temperatures. When a certain number of these rods are tied together they immediately begin to give off atomic heat which should be convertible to electricity more cheaply than the heat generated in the atom stations now being built. — London Express

ISRAELI PARTIES REVOLT

Refuse To Give Support To Ben-Gurion's Policy

Jerusalem, Mar. 3. Two parties in the Israeli coalition cabinet decided tonight not to support the Prime Minister, Mr David Ben-Gurion, in his policy over withdrawal from the Gaza strip. By their decision the government is placed in a precarious position on the withdrawal issue. The parties involved are the Ahduth Haavoda and the United Workers Party (Mapam).

They have also decided to oppose the government's understanding with the United States. The two parties control 19 seats in the 120-seat parliament.

Their decision may lead to Mr Ben-Gurion's defeat when he makes his policy statement on withdrawal from the Gaza strip and asks the House for a vote of confidence. The Ahduth Haavoda and Mapam parties each hold two seats in the coalition Cabinet, which is made up of five parties. Mr Ben-Gurion's Mapam Party holds 40 seats in the House and the five parties in the coalition control 80 seats, including the 19 held by the two parties which have decided not to support the Prime Minister.

The National Council of the Ahduth Haavoda declared after its meeting in Jerusalem that it could not support the government's withdrawal policy and will not vote for it when Mr Ben-Gurion presents it to the House. The executive of the United Workers Party declared it will not support the withdrawal policy but at the same time "will not take steps which would lead to the breakdown of the coalition."

Barring a last minute change at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, Mr Ben-Gurion will face hostile or else passive resistance from the government's own benches when he rises to address the House. Political observers here point out that even without the votes of the dissenting partners in his coalition, Mr Ben-Gurion still controls 61 of the 120 votes in Parliament. In addition, the observers say, two orthodox factions—Agudath Israel and Falei Agudath Israel—who control five votes will also support the Premier.

The final decision for a withdrawal is expected to be made tomorrow by a majority vote of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Will Take 3 Weeks

Gaza, Mar. 3. Colonel M. Peled, Israeli military governor of the Gaza strip, told reporters today that withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area will require two to three weeks once it begins. He said that orderly transfer of the civil administration to the United Nations Emergency Force will require a much longer time. Israeli military personnel will not be withdrawn until the last member of the administration leaves the area, he added. Colonel Peled is the first Israeli official to give an estimate of the time required to carry out the withdrawal operations.

Big Force Needed

He estimated that the UNEF will require at least a brigade—about three-fifths of its total force—to guard the 30-mile long border of the Gaza strip. The UNEF would need an additional 800 to 1,000 policemen to maintain internal security and a staff of several hundred to administer the area, he added. Colonel Peled said one of the problems facing the Israeli administration is what will be done with 300 Fedayeen (commandos) captured in the Gaza strip and awaiting trial. Another problem is the measures to prevent looting of UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) food stores which consist of three months' supplies for refugees. Colonel Peled denied reports that Israeli forces were demolishing military installations and added no such action was contemplated.—Reuter.

Dulles Has Check-Up

Washington, Mar. 3. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles underwent a "routine check-up" at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital Saturday, it was disclosed today.—United Press.

VISITING CAIRO

London, Mar. 3. Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabia's Defence Minister, arrived in Cairo today, Cairo Radio reported. The radio did not state the purpose of the Emir's visit.—Reuter.

Expulsion Urged

U.P. MAN IN DJAKARTA

Tokyo, Mar. 3. Radio Peking today broadcast demands by leftists in Indonesia that United Press staff correspondent Jack Russell be expelled from the country. Denunciations of the American newsmen in Djakarta contained veiled threats of violence. United Press vice-president and general manager for Asia, Ernest Hotbrecht, cabled Russell from Tokyo to risk for government protection.

The attacks on Russell stemmed from his coverage of the proposal by Indonesian President Dr Sukarno for a "guided democracy" system which would include Communists in the government. The issue had led to leftist demonstrations, and caused anti-Communist religious party leaders to charge intimidation.

The Antara news agency in Indonesia carried a dispatch criticising Russell's account of Communist and leftist activities. The "committee" to uphold President Sukarno's conception of democracy, it was reported, demanded that Russell be deported. It accused him of filing a false report on a leftist demonstration on Feb. 28 and warned, "youths are furious."

TO GOLF BY HELICOPTER

Washington, Mar. 3. President Eisenhower will fly by helicopter from the White House lawn to his favourite local golf course to avoid road traffic, it was reported today. Informal sources said that two small helicopters, each seating four people, had been selected for the President. The first is expected to be delivered this week. The helicopters will carry Mr Eisenhower near the 10 miles from the White House to the Burning Tree Golf Club, where they will be able to land on a fairway or some other open space.

A White House announcement recently said that plans were under way for the President to use a helicopter to avoid congestion in Washington, but it did not mention trips to the local golf course. — China Mail Special.

BETRAYED MAN SLAYS HIS RIVAL

New York, Mar. 3. A spurned soldier hit under his former sweetheart's bed for more than two hours today, then leaped out and battered his rival, a childhood friend, to death with part of the bed frame. Private William McCormick, 28, was charged with the blood-greasy slaying of Albert Palazzo, 32.

The police said McCormick, Palazzo and Anna McGrath, 35, who are two daughters by McCormick, went drinking together last night. Shortly after midnight, Palazzo and Miss McGrath left McCormick in a bar. The soldier then went to her apartment, broke in and hid himself under the bed waiting for the couple to return.

Miss McGrath and Palazzo came back to the apartment at about 4 a.m., the police said. At 6 a.m. McCormick, apparently satisfied that he had been betrayed, jumped from under the bed, ripped part of it away and killed Palazzo on the head.—United Press.

YOUTHS "FURIOUS"

A press release by the committee which was printed in Indonesian newspapers yesterday and broadcast by the Chinese Communist radio today urged the government to "deport the traitor" to his native country to avoid unfavourable circumstances, especially from youths who are furious.

A government official told the newsmen during a discussion of the leftist charges that it was "difficult to control the masses who do not understand the purpose of a foreign correspondent." —United Press.

BOMBS HERALD ELECTIONS

Santiago, Mar. 3. Five home-made bombs were thrown at leftist party offices in different places early today before Chile went to the polls to elect a new Lower House and half a new Senate. No one was injured and damage was slight. Sufficient results are expected to be known by late tonight to indicate the trend of voting.—Reuter.

Destructive Blaze

Blairtown, N.J., Mar. 3. The centre of this Warren County community of 500 persons was destroyed by a spectacular pre-dawn fire today. The flames, believed to be started by a faulty kerosene heater, destroyed the Blairtown Hotel and two other three-story frame buildings and 10 private homes. About 300 firemen from 11 departments fought the blaze for over five hours before it was extinguished. There were no injuries. About 80 persons were made homeless.—United Press.

PRISON MURDER

New York, Mar. 3. A convict was stabbed to death with a knife today in Sing Sing prison. Prison authorities said the victim was Moy Wing-yee, a native-born American of Chinese descent.—Reuter.

LADY PATRICIA ARRIVES



TO OPEN TAI LAM CHUNG RESERVOIR ON THURSDAY

Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived here this morning by BOAC Constellation from London to inaugurate the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir project on Thursday.

She was met at the airport by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, and Lady Grantham. Also meeting her were Mr R. White, ADC, Mr M. A. Snowball, and Commander B. W. Caplan, new BOAC Manager for East. Lady Patricia was introduced to Mr M. J. Muspratt-Williams, Director of Civil Aviation, and Mr O. F. Hamilton, Airport Manager.

From Kai Tak airport, Lady Patricia, accompanied by Sir Alexander and Lady Grantham, crossed the harbour in the Governor's launch, The Lady Maureen, and disembarked at Queen's Pier at 9.15 a.m. The party then motored to Government House where Lady Patricia will stay as the Governor's guest.

A Convict Keeps His Word

London, Mar. 3. A convict was allowed to don street clothes and walk freely out of Canterbury prison today to bid a tearful goodbye to his 13-year-old daughter who is leaving for Canada without knowing that her father is a prisoner. The convict, whose name was withheld, obtained special two-hour leave from the Home Office for the visit after learning that his daughter was to emigrate to Canada with his divorced wife and her new husband.

The convict said in his request that he did not want his daughter ever to know that he was in jail. The warden allowed him to don a smart blue suit and to meet his daughter in the office of a prison employee. After a 90-minute meeting, the convict told the child that he was due at the "office" and returned to his cell with tear-filled eyes. The convict who had kept his word will be allowed by the warden to wear his blue suit from now on instead of convict uniform.—France-Press.

Situation Quiet

Djakarta, Mar. 3. Reports reaching Djakarta today said the situation in Macassar was calm this morning, after the declaration of martial law and a military administration in eastern Indonesia yesterday.—France-Press.

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Hell

Opposition To East German Regime

RED PARTY LOSES MEMBERS

Vienna, Mar. 3.
The Hungarian Communist Party admitted today that the current number of party members was four times lower than it had been before the Hungarian uprising.

The central organ of the Hungarian Communist Party, Nepszabadsag, said the member figures passed the 200,000 mark in the last few days, compared with 800,000 Party members in October 1956. It claimed the party had a weekly increase of 17,000 to 18,000 members.

The Communist Party, trying to strengthen its ranks, promised: "All former Party members who will rejoin the party by May 1 will be considered continuous party members without any break in their membership."

MOST FAITHFUL

Nepszabadsag said: "The most faithful party members in the most dangerous moments have been the coal miners."

In another article Nepszabadsag claimed: "Counter-revolutionary elements have no chance left in Hungary to re-start riots against the people's democratic regime."

A high percentage of counter-revolutionaries were arrested by the Hungarian police and can no longer plot to reach their aims," it said.

However, the newspaper warned the police to make a difference between counter-revolutionaries and misled Hungarians "who had been seduced by counter-revolutionary slogans."

"The police should be careful not to arrest innocent persons for counter-revolutionary elements," said the article.

Meanwhile, President Istvan Dobi of Hungary, appeared in a radio address to Hungarian peasants "to increase the agricultural production this summer."

TIGHT SITUATION

"The tight political situation in Hungary will be improved if the agricultural production is satisfactory," said President Dobi.

"Despite the defeat of the counter-revolutionaries, they still try to do harm to the people's democratic regime," he said.

President Dobi praised the Soviet Union for having crushed the counter-revolution in Hungary. He said: "History will prove the action of Premier Janos Kadar right when he appealed to the Soviet troops for help to crush the counter-revolution."

EXPANDED ACTIONS

Meanwhile, Hungarian Communist police continued their police action against Western Legations in Budapest today. The Austrian, British and French Legations were still surrounded by police who checked all visitors and detained many of them, Western Legation officials said.

The police also expanded their action against the private house of the Austrian Minister to Budapest, Dr. Walter Peinsohn, the Austrian Legation said.—United Press.

Trans-Pole Flight



The new air route from Copenhagen to Tokyo — via the North Pole — was inaugurated last week with the Gulltorn Viking of the Scandinavian Airline System. More than 1,000 guests from all parts of the world attended the ceremonies at Copenhagen airport, and many well-known personalities were on the first flight, including Denmark's Premier Hansen and Prince Axel. Picture top shows Premier Hansen receiving his North Pole Certificate before takeoff; picture bottom shows a general view as passengers board the aircraft for the inaugural flight.—Express Photo.

CROWDED WEEK FOR DUCHESS

Accra, Mar. 3.

The arrival yesterday of the Duchess of Kent set in motion a hectic week of ceremonies and celebrations to mark the birth of the new, independent state of Ghana.

Overseas delegates of 70 nations, as well as chiefs and tribes throughout the Gold Coast, will join in the celebrations which reach a solemn climax on Wednesday when the Duchess opens the Parliament of Ghana as the Queen's representative.

Blazing Sun

Meanwhile tribal drum and dance sessions are being held everywhere and organisers of one dance, near Accra, invite guests to "come and dance on the green grass and be comforted by mountain ladies." The festivities began yesterday from the moment the Duchess, in a gay yellow dress, yellow toque and white shoes, stepped onto the airport tarmac shimmering under a blazing sun.

After meeting local religious and service chiefs and members of the Cabinet, the

Duchess drove past thousands of cheering citizens to the city centre where tribal priests blessed her in strange words and with a libation of alcoholic spirit.

Afterwards six tall escorts in flaming red and green uniforms, riding on black chargers, led the Duchess onto the road to historic Christiansburg Castle, where she is the guest of the Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke.

In the evening she will see a colour film made by the Gold Coast film unit showing economic development in Ghana.

Visit Hospital

Tomorrow, the Duchess will visit Korle Bu Hospital and attend a welcome ceremony at the stadium where she will inspect military units, auxiliary forces and voluntary services. During the ceremony there will be a fly past by planes of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

On Tuesday the Union Jack will be lowered in Accra and throughout the territory and the red green and gold flag of Ghana, surmounted by a black star representing the lone star of African freedom, takes its place.

At midnight members of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly will be sworn in as members of Parliament in the new constitution.

State Drive

On Wednesday, after making the speech from the throne of the Parliament of Ghana, the Duchess will leave for a state drive attended by a mounted escort.

The Duchess will leave by air for London after lunch on Thursday.—Reuter.

BRAKE PUT ON CRITICISM OF INEFFICIENCY

Berlin, Mar. 3.

Official East German admissions of open opposition to the Communist regime have now become more frequent than at any time since the uprising of June 17, 1953.

State and party leaders have warned workers, farmers and students at hastily organized meetings throughout the country that "any counter-revolutionary action will be nipped in the bud," in the words of the State Security Minister, Ernst Wollweber.

Wollweber's deputy, Lieutenant-General Erich Mielke, forecast an early trial before the Supreme Court of high railway officials, including two members of the Transport Ministry, charged with sabotage of the railways.

Treason Trial

A treason trial is being prepared for Professor Wolfgang Harich, a leading Communist Party intellectual, and some of his followers, who are alleged to have had contacts with the Petzsch circle of writers who took part in the Hungarian uprising, and to have tried to renege capitalism in East Germany.

Criticism of red tape and inefficiency in party and state offices, previously tolerated and in some cases even encouraged by the Government, is being braked in view of the "National Communist" movement in Poland and the rising in Hungary.

Public meetings have been held to condemn "certain theories, which, if realised, would do away with the workers' and peasants' power," as one district party leader stated.

For the first time since June 1953 some workers have declared bluntly that the party system, with its highly centralised state control, has failed to prove its worth and must be replaced by other methods.

Farmers have openly called for the dissolution of the collective farms—modelled on Soviet lines and strongly advocated by Herr Walter Ulbricht, the East German Communist Party chief.

Periods Of Silence

Students have paid tribute to the Hungarian "counter-revolutionaries" by observing periods of silence, and have asked permission to form a youth organisation independent from the Communist Free German Youth. They also want less compulsory study of Marxism.

Communist state and party leaders have turned down all these demands as "counter-revolutionary tendencies while

perched into your cars by the class enemy."

They insist that despite present defects and shortcomings the system in East Germany will in the long run prove its superiority over the capitalist economy in West Germany.

Production Shortage

Meanwhile, official East German figures show that the immediate economic prospects are discouraging.

Production fell short in various industries last year, and the 1957 economic plan had to be altered, largely as a result of a critical coal shortage.

East Germany produces only 2,700,000 tons of hard coal a year, but needs 9,800,000 tons. She has depended greatly on imports from Poland, but Poland has cut her coal exports drastically in view of her own economic difficulties.—China Mail Special.

FOUR KILLED BY TRAIN

Burlington, Ont., Mar. 3.
Four young persons were killed today at a crossing accident outside Burlington. Their car was struck by a Canadian Pacific Railway train. The names of the victims were not immediately available. The car was carried 2,000 feet by the speeding train.—United Press.

Pakistan To Honour Commitments

Lahore, Mar. 3.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said here today that Pakistan could not afford to remain isolated from the two world power blocs.

He said at a public meeting, that Pakistan was pursuing an independent foreign policy. He could not understand how a country could be called a "straw" because it sided with the United States and Britain, and "free" because it entered into an alliance with Russia.

DEMOCRATIC

Pakistan, being a democratic nation, had to lean towards democratic nations, he added.

There were two world power blocs, and if an independent small country entered into an alliance with other nations on an equal footing it did more good than harm.

He added that if a country took aid from allies, it did not mean that it would lose its independence, but once a country had entered into an alliance it had to honour its commitments.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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THE COLOSSUS OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS

THE FASTEST GUN IN THE WEST

IKE SHOULD HAVE CONSULTED

DEMOCRATS Strong Criticism Of Administration



HUGH GAITSKELL

UN Obligation To Israel

Huddersfield, Mar. 3. Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Opposition, said here tonight that an obligation lay with the United Nations to secure freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Stressing that his party did not believe Israel would be justified in laying down conditions on which it would withdraw its forces from Egyptian territory, Mr. Gaitskell declared:

"Nevertheless, an obligation rests upon the United Nations, when, and as, Israel withdraws, to deal with the causes of the conflict and to provide guarantees that it will not go on to see to it that shipping is allowed to go freely both through the (Suez) Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba and to stop the raids on Israel territory which provoked the counter-stroke of October 29.

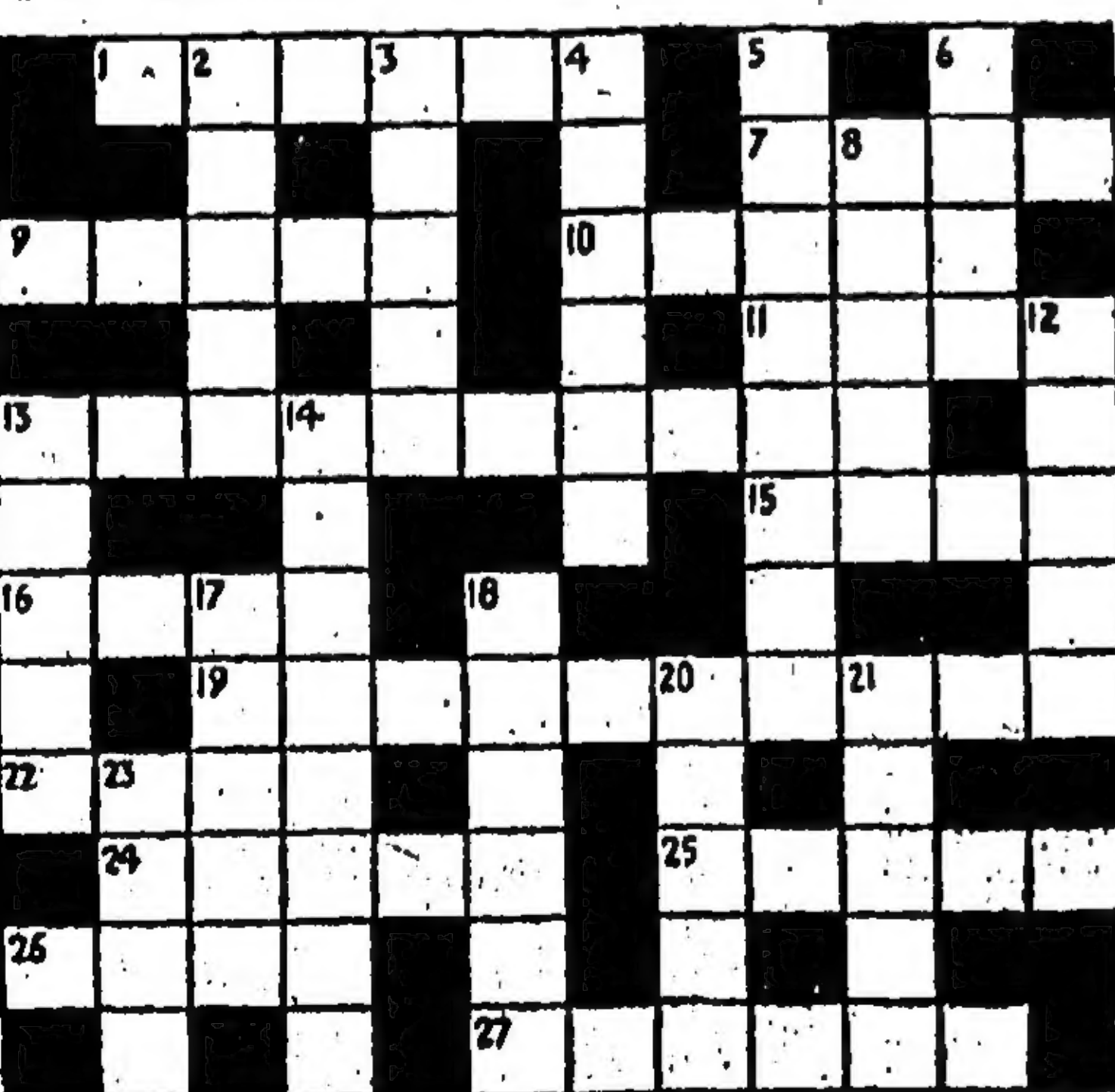
"We hope very much that the negotiations, still continuing, will bring about this result."

The Labour Party did not pursue this line because it was either pro-Arab or pro-Israel, but because it wished "to see a lasting and permanent peaceful settlement in that troubled part of the world," he added.

HONDURAS ELECTION

Belize, Mar. 3. Twenty-six candidates were nominated today for the nine seats in the British Honduras Legislative Assembly to be elected by elections on March 20. The People's United Party is contesting all seats. The Honduran Independents three. The Assembly also contains three officials and three nominated members, and a nominated speaker. — China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Summary of prices perhaps (8).
 - Propellers (4).
 - Headquarters (5).
 - Young animals (5).
 - Night flier (4).
 - Shrank (10).
 - Clever (4).
 - Scheme (4).
 - Stands for (10).
 - Blacks (4).
 - Lifelines (6).
 - Very (6).
 - Spore (4).
 - Meal (6).
- DOWN**
- Became mature (6).
 - Provide for (5).
 - Choosier (6).
 - Begin (8).
 - Pommes (4).
 - Residence (5).
 - Leathes (8).
 - Deals with (5).
 - Apartment house (8).
 - Stadium (6).
 - Shell-hole (6).
 - Bug (8).
 - Not hard cash one observes (6).
 - Now (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Aged, 7 Dams, 8 Ally, 9 Beer, 10 Porch, 12 Edge, 15 Unit, 16 Trip, 19 Reign, 21 A-lin, 22 Moss, 23 Elect, 26 Gals, 29 Inferno, 30 Bond, 31 Nuts, 32 Among, 33 Tond, Down: 1 Mayor, 2 Embassy, 4 Greet, 5 Date, 6 Hog (and rev.), 9 Snip, 11 Buns, 13 Dale, 14 Exe, 16 Exact, 17 Bang, 18 Tilt, 20 Extrema, 22 Mend, 24 Linch, 26 Signs, 27 Artin, 28 Abet.

Washington, Mar. 3.

Chairman Theodore Francis Green of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today the Administration's failure to consult with Democrats "is one of the reasons why our country is in trouble abroad."

The Rhode Island Democrat said the Administration cannot wait until situations such as the Middle East crisis arise and then expect bipartisan support for some "emergency" remedy. The Administration's handling of the Middle Eastern policy also was criticized by Sen. Henry M. Jackson. He accused Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of engaging in "calculated evasion" in presenting President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution to the Senate.

Final Vote

Senate leaders are pressing for a final vote Tuesday or Wednesday on the "Eisenhower doctrine" resolution, which states that the United States is prepared to use troops, if necessary, to resist Communist aggression in the Middle East.

The measure survived its most severe test yesterday when the Senate defeated, 58 to 28, an amendment by Sen. Richard B. Russell to strike out provisions dealing with economic and military aid.

Green voiced his criticism of the Administration in a speech prepared for a New York dinner sponsored by the Nationalities Division of the Democratic National Committee. He said former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman had made bipartisanism "real and vital" during their administrations.

"The present Administration has hitherto given only lip service to bipartisanism, which is one of the reasons why our country is in trouble abroad," he said. "When there has been any bipartisanism, it has been only a bipartisanism of expediency."

Deep Trouble

"The administration has waited until—as in the Middle East today—it was in deep trouble. Only now, belatedly, it has invited the Democrats to sit in at hurriedly-arranged conferences at the White House in the hope that, in the name of bipartisanism, we could underwrite remedies which could best be described as random and expedient."

Green also charged the Administration with being "less than frank" in disclosing information about foreign policy. Rep. Clement Zablocki (Dem.) charged on the NBC-TV programme "American Forum" that the proposed resolution "departs from constitutional processes."

Zablocki debated the need for the resolution with Rep. John Vorys (Rep.). Both are members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Zablocki said Congress has not yet received "sufficient evidence to point up" the need for the resolution. But Vorys said the resolution is urgently needed "to prevent Soviet subversion."

Not Happy

Zablocki said the resolution was "poorly introduced," and that the Administration hasn't established that there is danger of overt aggression in the area. Vorys said the danger of aggression always exists and that the resolution is needed to prevent it.

Jackson said the resolution was "not a happy vehicle for expressing the intent of Congress" and that it provided no guide lines of policy to deal with the really critical problems in the Middle East.

Those problems, he said, included an Arab-Israeli settlement, free access to the Suez Canal for all nations, settlement of the Arab refugee problem and control of arms traffic.

Awkward Start

"The resolution may be helpful as a declaration of American intent," Jackson said. "It could be another useful warning to the Russians. It could help fortify certain non-Communist elements in the Middle Eastern nations. But it is not a substitute for wise policies."

He described the resolution as only "an awkward start" toward a policy. But he said "it would have serious consequences for the future of the world, if we fail to back up the President at this time." — United Press.

US Urged To Withdraw Tass Privileges

Washington, Mar. 3.

The US Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that Tass, the Soviet news agency, "has been a potent arm and cover for Soviet military intelligence in foreign countries."

In the eighth instalment of its annual report, the Subcommittee recommended that Tass representatives should be barred by US Government agencies from all confidential and off-the-record news conferences and be denied reporters' police credentials.

It also urged examination of existing laws and regulations "with a view toward amendments thereof which would deny Tass representatives privileges and rights not accorded to foreign representatives of the press in the USSR."

Its recommendations and conclusions were based on testimony taken last year from a number of Tass employees and from two witnesses described as former agents of Soviet military intelligence.

At present Tass has two correspondents accredited to the congressional press gallery. — Reuter.

ANOTHER GABOR WEDDING

New York, Mar. 3. Mrs. Jolie Gabor, mother of the Gabor sisters Zsa Zsa, Eva and Magda, and Mr. Edmund Szilaghy, a Hungarian refugee, were married here today. It was her third marriage and his second.

It was estimated in an informal discussion by reporters that the marriage was the 14th for the Gabor family. Zsa Zsa, having had four each and Eva, three. The Gabor sisters said they were not sure of the figure.

Mrs. Jolie Gabor, who gave her age as 54, wore a green and gold gown and was pink-faced. — China Mail Special.

'ST JOAN' RINGS FAMILY



There's nothing like a link with home to keep you cheerful when you're far away, and 15-year-old Jean Seberg seems to be enjoying her telephone conversation with her family in Marshalltown, Iowa. She was speaking from the Shepperton Studios in England where she is playing the title role in Otto Preminger's screen production of Bernard Shaw's "St Joan." — Reuterphoto.

IRISH NOT ARGUING OVER ELECTIONS LEADERS WORRIED

Dublin, Mar. 3.

The Irish who traditionally love an argument, are worrying politicians here by an apparent lack of interest in their general election which is due to be fought out next Tuesday.

Want of election fervour among the public is making it difficult for political prophets to forecast the results of the complicated tussle between six parties.

The apathy has already led the present Prime Minister, Mr. John Costello, to warn election that it is "unpatriotic" and injurious to the Irish Republic.

The election has been precipitated by the Republican Party's withdrawal of support from Mr. Costello's coalition government, which had only a narrow majority over its opposition, Fianna Fail, led by the veteran revolutionary Mr. Eamon De Valera.

Recent Violence

Behind the election is the shadow of recent violence by the illegal Irish Republican Army, whose "command" detachments have made a series of armed raids into the Northern Ireland provinces which remain part of the United Kingdom. The Republican Army is pledged to unite all Ireland, by force if necessary.

When the Republican Party (Clann Na Poblachta) withdrew its support from the Government, Mr. Costello accused its leader, Mr. Sean Macbride, of trying to undermine his administration's efforts to deal with illegal armed organisations.

Mr. Macbride denied this was his intention, saying his motive was to express criticism of the Government's economic policies. During the election campaign all main parties have condemned the raids into Northern Ireland and the issue of first a major talking point—has now become a major factor.

Sinn Fein, the political "arm" of the movement for uniting Ireland by all means, has put up 19 candidates. But the main themes of election platforms are now unemployment, economic policy and the question of government by a coalition of parties or by one single party.

Gain Seats

Most Irishmen believe that Mr. De Valera's party will gain seats in the Dail (the Irish parliament) and will perhaps come back to power as a single-party administration. Observers are chary of prophesying the fate of Mr. Costello's party, Fianna Fail, generally regarded as the "businessman's" party, though it is allied with Labour. Farmers and Clann Na Poblachta will lose seats. Few give the Sinn Fein candidates much chance.

Mr. De Valera has accused the coalition of being "weak and hesitant" because of the conflicting forces forming it. Mr. Costello, on the other hand, maintains the country needs a combination of its best brains to

Mrs Roosevelt Changes Her Mind

Washington, Mar. 3. A private committee to promote the return of confiscated German and Japanese assets announced here today that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt agreed to join the group, then changed her mind.

The group, called the Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, said Mrs. Roosevelt sent a telegram which said she was withdrawing because she had "heard that one of your main interests is returning of property to the I. G. Farben company."

But it said she had now agreed to study the matter further and decide again whether to endorse the Committee's work.

(Farben was a big German chemical trust broken up after the Second World War.)

The Committee said it told Mrs. Roosevelt that, "as a matter of principle," it advocated the return of Japanese and German assets in the United States which were seized during the Second World War.

Estimating that 300,000 people were involved, the Committee said in its announcement that "shareowners in what remains of I. G. Farben."

CONCILIATORY

But it said it asked Mrs. Roosevelt "to stick by her original decision" because, should she join the group, it "was expected to have a conciliatory effect on perhaps millions of Germans and Japanese not directly affected by the confiscation."

It said these people know the widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt "as one of the leading American personalities of the war and postwar years."

The Committee learned of Mrs. Roosevelt's decision to withdraw after it had distributed announcements, for release tonight, of her plan to become a member. It then put out a second announcement which said she told them:

"I was willing to join your Committee because I felt they were individuals who were suffering because of loss of property. But I am not at all interested in seeking work done for the big companies, many of whom I feel did a great deal to bring on the war. Therefore I would prefer you remove my name from the list."

The Committee said Mrs. Roosevelt's office reported that some of her friends had heard of her plans to endorse the group's work and had advised against it.

Members of the Committee described it as a non-partisan, inter-faith group of 33 citizens. — Reuter.

HEAVY REBEL TOLL

Algiers, Mar. 3. At least 74 Algerian rebels and 19 French soldiers were killed during the last 24 hours in widespread clashes throughout Algeria.

Eleven French soldiers were killed yesterday when their patrol was ambushed by rebels between Silmane and Bouakone. An important operation was launched immediately after the ambush, resulting in the deaths of 21 rebels.

Thirteen rebels were killed in the Pirets region, of the Kabylie mountains, and 20 others were captured in the nearby Ou Zellagoun region.

Altogether 10 rebels were killed in the Oran region. Eight French soldiers lost their lives in this region. — France-Press.

Yugoslavia Resigned To Cold War With Russia

Belgrade, Mar. 3.

Yugoslavia's leaders are now completely reconciled to a new "cold war" with Russia which may last for several years, Yugoslav and diplomatic sources said today.

Responsible Yugoslav officials are said to believe the ideological and inter-state friction, which has existed between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for six months, is now unlikely to be overcome and that there will be a virtually complete return to the sharply strained relations which followed Yugoslavia's expulsion from the cominform in 1948.

Belgrade observers consider that recognition of the inevitability of such a relapse prompted a parliamentary admission by Mr. Koca Popovic, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary, last week that government relations between the two countries were now affected and that the crux of the trouble was a Kremlin attempt to set Yugoslavia back into the "Socialist camp."

New Cold War

A new "cold war" between Belgrade and Moscow, most Yugoslav believe, would take a different form from the bitter attack waged by the Kremlin against President Tito after 1948, when Stalin was still alive and when terms such as "Socialist" and "running dogs of capitalism" were frequently used by the Russians to describe the Yugoslav leaders.

Yugoslavs think changed circumstances within the Soviet Union mean that more measured language will be used but they are convinced that the Kremlin will spare no efforts to "isolate" Yugoslavia, to frustrate its economy and to try to damage its relations with other countries.

It is believed here that Moscow will reply soon to Mr. Popovic's speech—five days have gone by so far without a word from Moscow—and that the Russians will argue that President Tito and his associates have abandoned the principles of "socialism" and "proletarian internationalism."

While the language of Moscow's reply is expected to be firm but restrained by comparison with 1948, the Yugoslavs believe Albania, East Germany and Bulgaria have been given a "green light" by the Russians to use much stronger language and tactics against Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav protest against such language was delivered to Albania last week.

New Urgency

The current Yugoslav-Soviet dispute began before the Hungarian "October Revolution" because of Soviet efforts to get Yugoslavia to become a full-scale member of the Communist bloc, and the Budapest rising gave it new urgency.

Partly as a result of what happened before Hungary and what happened afterwards, the Yugoslavs are challenging a series of Soviet concepts, including the idea of a "Socialist bloc"—Yugoslavs say it opposes blocs of any sort—as well as the Kremlin definition of such fundamental problems as the idea of "different roads to socialism."

Yugoslavs say the Soviet Union is obstructing the right of Communist countries to develop along independent lines. Yugoslav officials claim that an important reason for Russia's new offensive against Yugoslavia—including sharp Russian press attacks on Belgrade as well as a Soviet decision to postpone economic aid—is because the Kremlin fears Yugoslav "Titoism" influences Poland and Rumania. Polish communism's independent line is enthusiastically supported by Belgrade.

According to Yugoslav sources, Belgrade has now finally decided that relations with the Soviet Union are only likely to worsen and that there is no hope of the Kremlin accepting Yugoslavia's independent attitude. They believe the Russians will make strenuous efforts to thwart any influence Yugoslavia might have in neighbouring Eastern Europe.

For this reason, the sources said, Yugoslavia will concentrate on twin policies of (1) trying to improve internal conditions in Yugoslavia in order to prove to Eastern Europe that "Titoism" works, and (2) re-defining Yugoslav Communist thinking on such problems as "different roads to socialism" and "general working-class developments."

This "re-thinking" must be completed before the Yugoslav Communists meet in a national congress at Ljubljana in November, their first congress since 1952.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav foreign policy is believed to be moving heavily towards rebuilding bridges with the West which were damaged during Belgrade's short-lived rapprochement with Russia after Moscow's 1955 decision to "normalize" relations.

Western diplomats said Mr. Popovic's speech last week was noteworthy for its friendly references to Western countries, including the United States and Britain. They said it was the first major speech by a Yugoslav leader since 1955 which was outspokenly friendly towards the West.

These diplomats said the Yugoslavs now no longer felt it necessary, as they did during the last six months, to balance criticism of the West. Now there is much criticism of Russia, while even attacks on Anglo-French "aggression" in Egypt have disappeared from the Yugoslav press.

New Drive

Now that Russia has contracted out of economic assistance projects in aluminium and fertilizer production, the Yugoslavs are believed likely to make keen efforts for more Western aid and capital investment.

Mr. Popovic is shortly to visit Belgium and Norway and the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Tage Erlander, is coming to Belgrade. These exchanges are seen here as first steps in a new drive to cement Western contacts, particularly contacts with Western Social Democrats. — China Mail Special.

VERSAILLES DISCARDS ITS TRAMS

Versailles, Mar. 3.

The colourful old tramways which wound their way since 1896 through the streets of Versailles, the celebrated home of French King Louis XIV went on their last ride today before making way for more modern and comfortable buses.

A crowd of over 120,000 persons watched a ceremonial parade of early carriages which once rumbled through the streets of Paris, followed by one of the first horse-drawn tramways and the later ones dating from the turn of the century.

A large grandstand had been built opposite the Town Hall for the French officials who rode in the historic trams on their last trip.

BLACK DRAPES

The last tram in the procession was covered with black drapes on which the students of the Versailles School of Fine Arts had painted flames. A huge Red Devil with a signpost pointing the way to Hell was stretched out on the roof of the tramcar, while behind it marched a funeral procession of art students wearing hoods.

Shortly after the end of the solemn parade, French singing star, Maurice Chevalier, christened the first blue and grey bus with a bottle of champagne. — France-Press.

SPAIN WOULD BOLSTER NATO

Washington, Mar. 3. A North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) spokesman said today that Spain would strengthen Western European defences, the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Jose Maria de Arellano, said today.

Senor de Arellano was speaking at the annual Communism breakfast of the League of Nations, which was held at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

US officials and Congressmen, listened to the address.

"We have now ready and fully mobilized," said the Ambassador, "a major contribution to the ground forces in Europe."

"This means that if and when Spain is invited to join the North Atlantic Alliance, we can count on a major help in our efforts to bring about a permanent peace in Europe."

for the defence of Western Europe."

AMERICAN AID

Senor de Arellano said Spain had achieved its military strength largely through US military and economic aid. He claimed that US help in Spain had been the most important contribution made by the US anywhere in the world.

Senor de Arellano reported that the four major European

of the six US air bases in his country would be ready "for emergency use" sometime this year.

He said Spain could make significant contributions to friendship between other European countries and the Arab world. "Spain's grant of independence to Morocco," he said, "has laid excellent grounds for the development of friendly relations with the Muslim world."

COMMUNISM AT THE CROSS ROADS

COMMUNIST policy towards religion is becoming increasingly confused and contradictory, but on the whole, it would be true to say that there is now more hope for believers behind the Iron Curtain than there has been for a long time. Gomulka's Poland has created a precedent for a new Communist approach towards the Church and religion. Kadar's Hungary is full of doubt about what to do in the religious field, as it is well aware of the fact that the Rakosi line requires revision.

Soviet Russia itself watches the Polish experiment anxiously, in particular its repercussions on the Soviet territories which have a common border with Poland — the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania. The Russian leaders are still determined to pursue two irreconcilable policies at the same time: they still think that the conduct of anti-religious propaganda is compatible with attempts to use the Churches for Communist purposes.

The last few days have brought fresh evidence of this Soviet duplicity. Just before Christmas the Soviet Mass Education Society produced two new anti-religious pamphlets. The first is specially designed to impress various Christian minority groups in the Soviet Union — Baptists, Evangelical Christians, Seventh Day Adventists, and the Orthodox Old Believers — while the second pamphlet, entitled *Did Christ Exist?*, is a general attack on Christianity, perhaps the most vicious published for many years. It says that the imperialistic bourgeoisie used the myth of Christ to consolidate the rotten rule of capital and that the bourgeois States spared no expense to disseminate the Gospel "legends" among the masses. The imperialistic camp, headed by the United States, exploited the Christian teaching for its aggressive aims, for anti-Soviet slander and for propagating a new war.

No holidays

The pamphlet takes exception to Easter and Christmas holidays in schools and parliaments of non-Communist countries and even to the Christmas break of the United Nations' organizations and to the holding of Christmas bazaars. All this, it says, is calculated to draw the attention of toilers to those ideas "by which the exploiters justify and strengthen their class rule." There is hardly

admission of the standing which the head of the Orthodox Church continues to enjoy among the Russian people. This recognition is an isolated element of realism in an otherwise unrealistic policy. The Soviet rulers show little sign yet of giving genuine satisfaction to the aspirations of the believers. All they are prepared to do is to embark on small, deceitful tactical manoeuvres, and yet events may force them to go further.

Not by bread alone is the name of a much read contemporary Soviet novel. "Not by bread alone," words borrowed from the Gospels of St Luke and St Matthew, contain an important lesson for the Kremlin.

By
WALTER KOLARZ

SUMMARY: Every Communist regime falls into the same errors over the problem of religion. As the Polish journal *Po Prostu*, has put it, materialism has been defeated in the duel: "Faith is triumphant".

any new thought in this latest effort of the Soviet anti-religious propaganda drive. It is only a reshuffle of countless similar products which the League of Militant Godless issued before the War. Many years of practice have not made Soviet propagandists any more versatile. They still repeat the same old contention about religion being a class instrument.

The new Soviet pamphlet, *Did Christ Exist?*, was issued on December 6, 1956. On January 3, the Moscow newspaper *Izvestiya*, organ of the Soviet Government, reproduced the full text of a New Year's message by Alexius, the Orthodox Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia. Alexius did defend the official point of view of the Kremlin with regard to Egypt and Hungary but one could not deny that it was a Christian message, if taken as a whole. It quoted St Paul's First Letter to the Corinthians, from the famous 13th Chapter, which sings the praises of the all-conquering power of Christian love. As *Izvestiya* reproduced the message, the word Lord (in Russian—*Gospod*) was spelt with a capital "G", and "Divine" (in Russian—*Bozhii*) was spelt with a capital "B". *Izvestiya* for once conformed at such a violation of official Soviet orthography so that the Patriarch's verbal concessions to the regime should appear more genuine. The fact that *Izvestiya* should devote 100 lines of its precious space to a message of the Patriarch is a significant official

In the long run, it may not be possible to leave the deeper needs of the people unfulfilled whilst satisfying the hunger for bread, consumer goods and housing-space, as the Soviet regime seems determined to do. Yet it is not only practical and opportunistic reasons which may, sooner or later, force a revision of the Soviet attitude towards religion.

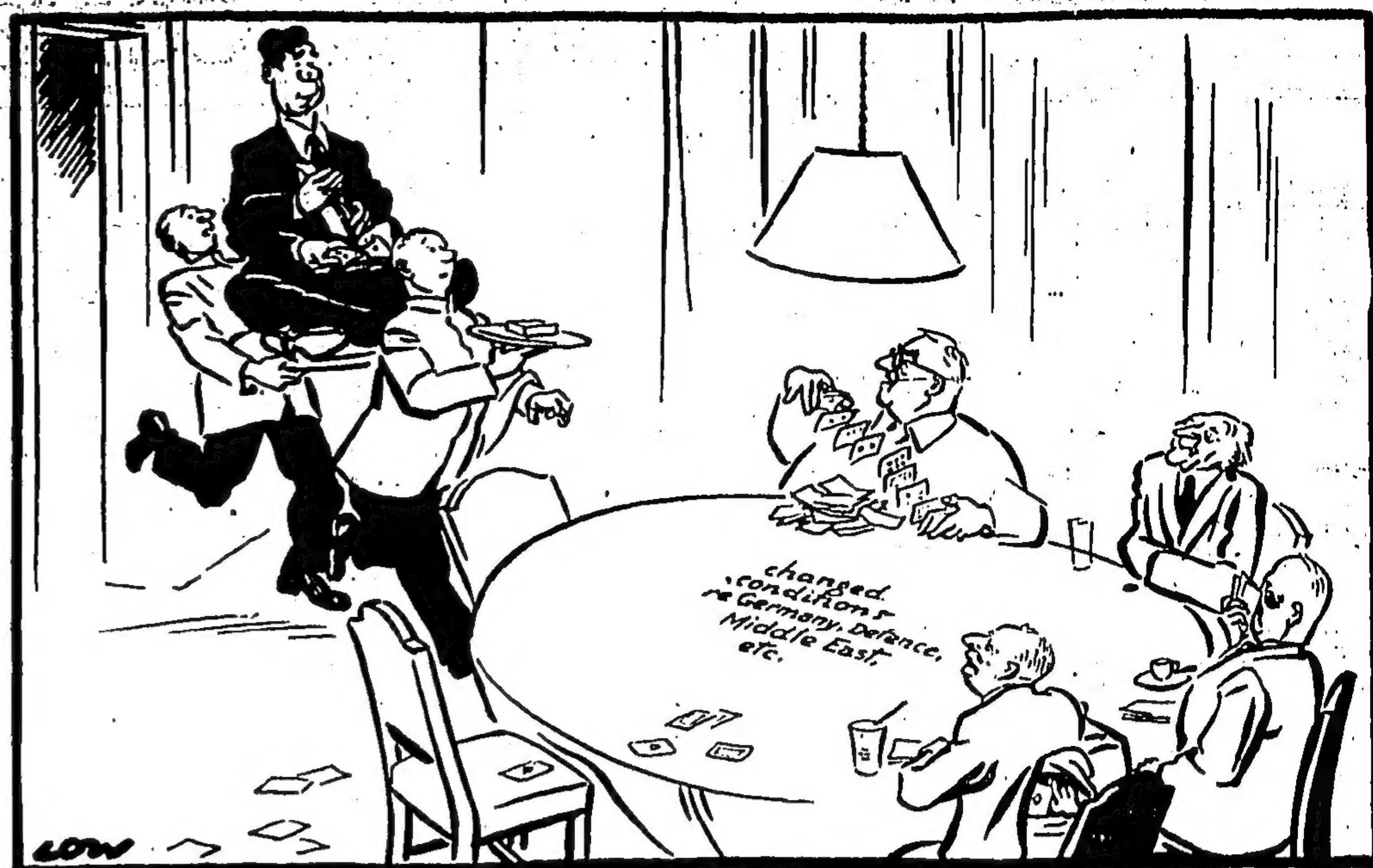
More "ologies"

Communism as an ideology is today in a state of crisis. Communist Party members in Russia and all over the world are questioning not only Stalin's actions but also various tenets of the Marxist-Leninist creed on which they are based. As far as Russia is concerned, the Soviet Press itself admits the existence of a heretical frame of mind by its frequent references to anti-Party, demagogical and nihilistic views. The new vintage of Russian "Nihilists" might in the end even challenge the Leninist dogma that religion and progress are mutually exclusive. The more intense the wish for truth and for a realistic assessment of the contemporary world grows in Russia, the greater the urge will be to abandon the over-simplified official thesis defying historical facts and explaining religion in purely economic terms.

Such a process of rethinking is greatly encouraged by events in Poland. In its return to truth and reality, however qualified and incomplete, the Polish Com-

munist regime has drawn three important conclusions: It has recognized that the Church is a national institution, it has abandoned the attempts to create the artificial holocaust plant of a regime-Church, and it has realized the failure to control the materialistic world outlook by propaganda. As the Polish journal *Po Prostu* put it, "materialism is defeated in this duel. Faith is triumphant." Meanwhile, the Christmas Midnight Mass has been broadcast over the Polish radio and the Polish Post Office has issued a stamp bearing the image of the Madonna and the Christ-Child.

All this has more than local Polish importance. The errors of judgment and tactics which the former Polish Communist regime committed with regard to the problem of religion are the errors of every Communist regime. Seneca said that "fate leads the willing but drives the stubborn." Fate had led Poland, it may still drive on the other satellites, and even Russia herself.



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Professional Loungers

EVERY evening was the same for the generously-muscled young man with the crew cut. He would "clock in" at the stage door of a Broadway theatre, settle himself comfortably in the wings, kick off his shoes and fall fast asleep.

Three hours later a fellow stage-hand would jog him awake and the pair of them would go home. Not by bus. By taxi.

They could afford it. For the Idle Jacks of New York's theatreland get fat pay packets for doing nothing very much and doing it very well. I've been having a look just lately at the economics of play-going over here and I wonder how they keep the theatres open at all.

Twice aside the gold Lame curtain shrouding the Broadway stage and you find the Topsy-Turvydom lurking just behind it. Believe it or not, no scenery-changer on the Great White Way gets less than the equivalent of £42 a week nowadays.

And that's more than a lot of the actors are getting.

U.S. Disgusted

How does it happen? Disgusted play promoters, wondering anxiously if they will ever get their money back, soon gave me the answers. New York's professional loungers are all members of a trade union, the International Alliance of Stagehands.

Producers opening a new play on Broadway must agree to employ at least five stagehands, says the union. The cost of

left the show (on February 4) to take a month's holiday. The management wanted to replace him with Irish actor Edward Mulhare. Said Equity, the actors' union: "You can't do that. Mulhare is an alien. Choose an American or we call a strike."

(Yet, starring with Rex Harrison, are two other British "ex-pats," Julie Andrews and Stanley Holloway).

Theatregoers who had paid the Black Market price of £30 for a pair of seats trembled at the thought of seeing their money "go down the drain." At the last minute arbitrators ruled against the union and "My Fair Lady" continued on its record-breaking way.

But Britons Boom

At a time when British and American politicians have scarce-ly been on speaking terms, British stars have been drawing the crowds in New York as never before. Ralph Richardson, Sybil Thorndike, Lewis Casson, Glynis Johns, Robert Flemyng, Wilfrid Hyde-White, Max Adrian — they're all numbered among the constellation of Broadway stars.

NEW YORK
William Foster

earn big money

Golden boy of the British theatre, Terence Rattigan, has had two of his plays staged. "The Sleeping Prince" with Michael Redgrave flopped. But "Separate Tables" with Eric Portman and Margaret Leighton is booked out for months.

As for the Old Vic Company — it was "standing room only" for night after night when they arrived in town.

One New Yorker asked: "Why don't the British send their actors to Washington to talk to Ike? We'd soon understand each other then."

Only one British show apart from "The Sleeping Prince" has gone "on the rocks" this season. It was "Cranks," a sophisticated West End of London revue with parts for just four artists, who shifted their own scenery as they went along.

As before, all profits went to our old friends, the five dimes in the wings. No wonder "Cranks" failed.

Even a one-woman show like Joyce Grenfell's must have its back-stage brigade of pampered loafers.

How is the American stage faring? Big, bouncy musicals

with Ethel Merman or Judy Holiday starring are doing nicely. So are the grim-faced family sagas where father is an alcoholic, mother is a baby-farmer, and little brother is on the run from the F.B.I. Narcotics Squad. You know the sort of thing.

But New York gets many "flops." They lose so much money that backers panic, close the theatres and pay off the debts at a few hours' notice. Ticket-holders turn up to find the lights are out, the shutters up.

★ ★ ★

A real "money-spinner" is sold out for months before it even opens, however. Desperate New Yorkers often travel hundreds of miles to Boston, Chicago or Philadelphia where a "hit" show is touring before heading for Broadway and fame. It is their only way of getting in!

Latest craze among suburban dwellers is "the Broadway weekend." You park the children on grandmother, take the Underground to New York, put up at a luxury hotel and see all the shows you can before Monday dawn.

Housewives rate it a tremendous adventure. Always it is the fabulous Broadway "farepath" which attracts them like moths round a candle. Imagine a fantasia of lights squeezed into one coruscating square-mile, and you can understand why.

Well, there is no business like show business — but only when business is brisk.

Mr Lennox-Boyd Labours like midwife to deliver GHANA

By York Henderson

WITH the weary satisfaction of an obstetrician who has saved a mother's life against all the odds, Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, told the House of Commons that the new Commonwealth state of Ghana could be born without complications.

Only a matter of hours earlier it had looked as if the grunting of self-government to the West African state might be the signal for civil war between the Gold Coast and the tough traditionalist tribesmen of the Ashanti.

What passed between Mr Lennox-Boyd and the Gold Coast leaders is still a state secret. But it is certain that the solution was compounded of

the British (they abolished human sacrifices and established a legal system) was a handful of feris and trading settlements near the sea.

The other lands which today make up Ghana were wild and unexplored. They were the home of tough fighting men who constantly raided into the prosperous settled areas.

It took us nearly 75 years to subdue the warriors of Ashanti and their powerful leaders. And it was not until 1947 that Britain held full responsibility.

The result was that within one country were gathered three highly individual territories with basically little in common. These were the Gold Coast Colony, the Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

And from that state of affairs stemmed the troubles which the Colonial Secretary Mr Lennox-Boyd has laboured to patch up.

But no one who knows the situation in Ghana really believes that from now on harmony will reign there.

The people of Ashanti — no less tough than when they fought successive British expeditions — and many Northern Territories leaders are suspicious of the country's premier, Dr Kwame Nkrumah who, with his Convention Peoples Party, rules from Accra.

They would have liked a strictly federal setup in the new Ghana, which would have severely limited Nkrumah's power over them. What, in fact, they have got is a compromise constitution which provides certain safeguards for their regional interests.

But their eyes never leave the bustling American-educated premier with his Western ways and go-ahead ideas. They are ready to jump on any move

which might be a step towards greater political power for him. There was the case of the new Ghana postage stamps. When it was announced that these would bear not the Queen's likeness but Dr Nkrumah's, the Ashanti leaders hushed off a protest telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This, they said, was just another sign of Nkrumah's ambition to become a dictator. What was more, they said, it was an insult to the Queen.

And this happened after the constitutional crisis had been patched up.

But, though Nkrumah's political enemies fear and suspect him, to the great majority of Ghana's four and a half millions he is a demi-god. He is Ghana personified.

TO GHANA

If you would know Ghana, you must know Nkrumah. He is to Ghana what Nehru is to India — a man who has impressed his personality on a whole nation. And there is no doubt that Nkrumah is well aware of his similarity to the Indian leader.

Like Nehru he is very much a man alone. No one shares the limelight with him. None of his lieutenants can be automatically identified as his natural successor.

Nkrumah too was imprisoned for his political activities. In fact, he was released from Fort James prison in the spring of

1951 — he was serving a sentence for inciting a general strike — in order to become prime minister.

As he stepped through the prison gates, thousands of his followers chanted the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," and a black-nosed lamb was sacrificed at his feet.

Yet, despite the almost Messianic hold Nkrumah has over his followers, he is no political hot-gaseller. He has urbanity and wit. More important, he has an acute appreciation of the problems which face his country. He recognises the danger of Ghana trying to run before it can walk. He sees the perils implicit in an economy based largely on the inclination of the rest of the world to drink cocoa and eat chocolate. He is well aware that his young country cannot afford to tolerate communism. And he lives with the knowledge that if Ghana is not held together, what could be a prosperous and influential nation would be reduced to a gaggle of aimless but economically dependent states.

For all his urbanity Kwame Nkrumah is a man of two worlds. Infrequently but strikingly the African in him shows through. Once he was "lost" for seven days. He had gone into the wilderness to regain his spiritual powers, and whispered, knowledgeable Gold Coasters, to consult a native oracle.

And it is in this respect that most of all Nkrumah is Ghana. For his country must for some time live in two worlds, the modern one of hard economic facts and political alliances, and the traditional world which has its roots in the ancient African kingdom from which Ghana takes its name.

Which way will Nkrumah lead Ghana in international affairs? Nkrumah has hinted that Ghana might eventually fill the role of a mediator between East and West. But if anything is certain, it is that this role will be played by Ghana as a member of the Commonwealth.



KWAME NKUMAH—spirit of Ghana

Parasitic skin disease, itching, eczema etc.

Mitigal

OIL & OINTMENT

Bayer

GERMANY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

by our Staff Photographers

- K.C.C. Cricket Dance
- Salvation Army Flag Day
- American University Club Dinner
- St. David's Society Ball, Yacht Club
- Chinese Catholic Club Annual Function
- Presentation Minor Units Challenge Cup
- School Boys Boxing at Macpherson Playground
- Australian Association Annual Meeting, H.K. Club
- Wah Yan Kowloon Senior Division Inter-School Soccer
- St. David's Society Wreathlaying, Statue Square
- Presentation at Girl Guides Hut, King's Park
- Chinese Chamber of Commerce Dinner
- Hongkong University Sports at Pokfulam
- All Local Sports
- Local Presentations
- Local Weddings
- Etc. Etc.

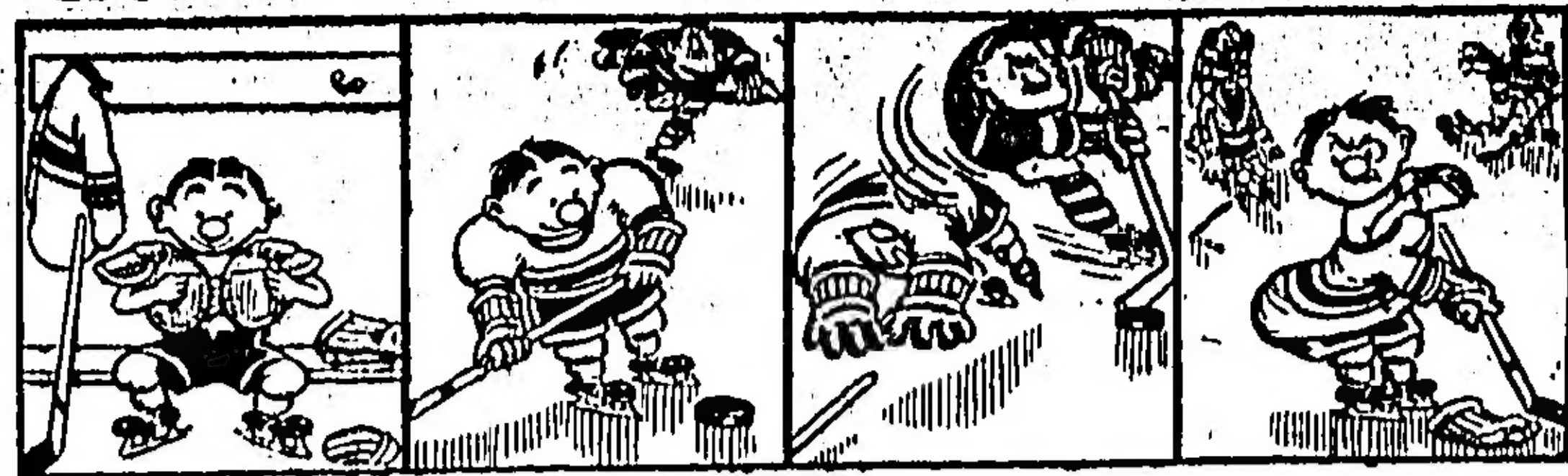
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SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



First Class Cricket Needs A Good Wash And Brush Up

Says VERNON MORGAN

The revolutionary proposals put forward by the special MCC Committee to inquire into the future welfare of first class cricket have by no means met with universal approval.

Indeed several of the leading British cricket writers ask the County Cricket Advisory Committee when they meet at Lords on March 26 to discuss the proposals to throw them out.

Other writers, players and officials qualify their reaction, thinking some of the ideas good and others not so good. Yet others say that at least they should be given a trial.

The most enthusiastic supporter of all appears to be Sir Donald Bradman who expressed his delight that MCC had made "positive" attempts to brighten cricket. He particularly praised the suggestion of limiting outside fieldsmen "because I have thought for a considerable time that negative leg-side bowling is the greatest single cause of slow unattractive cricket."

The main condemnation of the plan is that it will change the character of the game and that it only county captains would adopt a more aggressive and attacking attitude to the game there would be no need to start tinkering about with the laws.

NO EFFECT

One leading writer, a former county cricketer, writes: "The report is the biggest condemnation of the sportsmanship of present day captains that could be made—and nearly every county captain is a member of the MCC. It will have little or no effect. If MCC want to make cricket an entertainment instead of a game to be played with all the grimness of a contest let's have funny hats, false noses and a few acrobatic turns."

He is supported by other writers on the game. Here is what some of them say: "If captains can't or won't set a livelier example what can you expect from struggling professionalism?"

"This fiddling and fussing with the laws of the game will not cure the fundamental failings of modern first class cricket. The root cause of slow cricket is the negative approach of the players and the lack of spirit of the captains. The game itself is big enough and fine enough to flourish without all these alterations."

DYNAMIC APPROACH

"Give me a captain with a dynamic approach to the game who can get his

players showing an interest in the match, and these latest proposals can be tossed into the waste paper basket. First class cricket has become a slovenly game. It needs a good wash and brush up. It needs a schoolmaster with a stick for the players who will not co-operate."

"If the special committee appointed by MCC has its way cricket will be in danger of becoming a drill instead of a game. Its recommendations are the first steps towards cricket by numbers. I do not believe the game's life is so serious as to justify such serious risks."

"I can tell you what is wrong with this lovely and ancient game. It is that the players have mostly lost their heart, skill and courage in the sport and they will not hit the ball. They watch their averages like misers and the whole spirit of King Willow has died in the hands of cautious stonewallers who mistake a game played for the joy for an excuse of never being out."

The Manchester Guardian, whose views are regarded by many as being particularly sound, declares: "When any game is suffering from the sort of malady that has afflicted county cricket grounds tinkering with the laws rarely is the answer."

On the other hand, those who favour giving the proposals a trial, say that anything that can be done to brighten cricket and give it the uplift, which everyone seems to agree it desperately needs, should be done.

Support to the plan comes from Australia, not only from Sir Donald, but from the New South Wales Association whose secretary says that similar proposals are to be placed before the Australian Board of Control in September.

Pakistan, too, seemed to approve of the plan and thought at least some of the proposals might be tried out in their own country.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

London, Mar. 3. While movements are afoot to introduce a new European soc-

cer league, in which teams from the four home countries would take part, comes news of another competition, this time confined to British teams only.

Sir George Graham, Secretary of the Scottish Football Association, is anxious to commemorate his retirement this year after giving 45 years of his life to the game, by donating a cup to be played for by the cup winners of England, Ireland, Scotland, plus the Welsh team, placed in the English Football League Championships.

The plan comes before the British football associations when they meet in June. Ireland and Wales are said to have already expressed their interest in favour of such a competition. Scotland, Sir George's home, will undoubtedly say "yes" and England will probably follow suit, even though there now seems to be no end to these cup and league competitions.

Apart from the national cup and league trophies, there already exists the World Cup, the European Cup and the Inter-Chiefs Fairs Cup with a European league in the offing. These apart there are the routine international encounters, and the international club games now so popular under flood lights.

It could be that the English clubs and parent bodies (associations and league) might feel yet another competition, too much for their players, though they could hardly stand outside such a competition if either three home countries agree to take part.

The idea would be to hold the competition at the close of the season in May. May with each country staging the competition in turn. The gates would be pooled.

The proposal is that the first tournament should be in Glasgow in May, 1958, then London, Cardiff and Belfast in that order.

The clubs would go into a hat with the winners of the first tie meeting each other in the final and the losers playing for third and fourth places.

ONLY SNAG

The only "snag" to the competition is that it would virtually become a benefit for Cardiff City, for this is the only Welsh club in the English first division. This fact would tend to spoil the tournament as a competition, and it might mean that the draw would have to be re-arranged. It would hardly be fair if the English and Scottish cup winners drew each other in the first round, and Ireland and Wales were left to provide one of the finalists.

They should generally be the weaker pair.

The idea is an attractive one and the competition should pull big gates, but one feels that consideration will have to be carefully given to the draw if there is no alternative but to hand one of the coveted four places to Cardiff City—China Mail Special.

JOE LOUIS—A KILLER WITHOUT HATE

By HAROLD MAYES

There isn't a picture on the walls of Joe Louis' Chicago apartment to show that this quietly-spoken, well-mannered coloured giant so much as traded punches for a living, let alone that he was one of the greatest champions of all time.

So the few visitors who climb the stairs after getting an all-clear on the burglar alarm never get the chance to use a pugilistic picture gallery as a basis for conversation.

Talk golf, and let him sing the praises of Henry Cotton as a golf tutor, or let him swing away with any of the odd clubs lying around the room and he's as happy as a sandboy.

The longer you want to talk boxing the harder you must dig, particularly when trying to find out some of his dislikes, for Joe cannot readily be persuaded to make any disparaging remarks about the men who shared the ring with him in his heyday.

KNOCKED OUT

Hours of conversation with him leave the impression that there isn't a shred of hate in his make-up—so that it's possible to get around to wondering how he could have been so devastating in action.

Were there any rivals he disliked?

Well, I didn't even persuade him to talk about Max Schmeling, the man he demolished so speedily at the second attempt, after being knocked out when they met the first time.

Perhaps Joe didn't really work up the kind of fanatical frenzy usually associated with the contest. But if I had to single out two of his many opponents unlikely to be featured in that picture gallery (if there happened to be one) I fancy they would be Jersey Joe Walcott and Arturo Godoy.

Not because they happened to be two who went the distance with him the first time and came up for a second helping before being the loser, but because they tried to make Joe look cheap in the process.

It might well have been the fact that Louis felt he was slipping, when it took him 28 rounds to catch up to Jersey Joe, which prompted his initial retirement. But there was something like that with Godoy, too, who was in 1940, when Joe was in his prime, that the South American crossed the champion's path.

Talk with Joe about Godoy now and he'll start referring to his "submarine style."

REAL TARGET

"He used to bring his punches from down under," says Joe. "Round after round was the same, and just about the only real target he offered was the top of his head. I never

managed to straighten him up the first time, and I knew I shouldn't be satisfied until I met him again.

"Well, perhaps he fancied his chance the second time because he forgot the crouch in the first round, and started swinging. But he was soon back to the crouch, and for round after round it was a case of trying to straighten him up to hit him good."

"It wasn't until the eighth that I hit him with a left hook and then moved in to drop him with a right so that the referee

could count to ten." Not far behind Walcott and Godoy I would place "Two Ton" Tony Galento, the fat bartender who tried to get Joe's goat by saying what he was going to do to him.

All Louis says of him is: "Ah, the fat man. He could hit good, but he went just like the others did, didn't he?"

Yes, one after another they fall to the punishing fists of the man who holds a record never likely to be broken—that of twenty-five successful defence of the World Heavyweight Championship.

LEAGUE CRICKET

Leading Teams Don't Have A Difficult Time

By "RECORDER"

Leading teams in the First Division of the Cricket League did not have a difficult time in maintaining their positions on Saturday. Even the KCC, who lost six wickets in overtaking the Police total of 91 at Happy Valley—Renton taking four wickets for 33 runs—did so "poorly" largely as a result of experimenting with their batting order.

It was an afternoon during which all the League's leading bowlers consolidated their position as such in the struggle for recognition as possible in the coming tour of Malaya, but the big problem for this tour is that of batsmen rather than bowlers and very little of interest emerged in the batting line.

Most interesting matches on paper were those between the KCC Scorpions and Optimists at Chatter Road and between the Royal Air Force and Craignower at Happy Valley.

The Scorpions, with one of the strongest batting sides in the Colony—if we are to go by the reputation of a year or two ago rather than by consolidation of these in the current season—could only muster together 80 runs against the Optimists, Spink taking five for 22, and the Optimists, with John Leader undefeated for 35, lost only four wickets in passing this total.

At the Valley, Mike Birley was steady and difficult to play though never really dangerous and the KCC batsmen again surrendered rather than lost their wickets. Birley took five for 20 and held two other batsmen.

George Souza contributed 45 to Craignower's total of 125, but for once Taylor, McGowan and Welch were not in the "one succeeds, another fails" mood and all three reached the twenty.

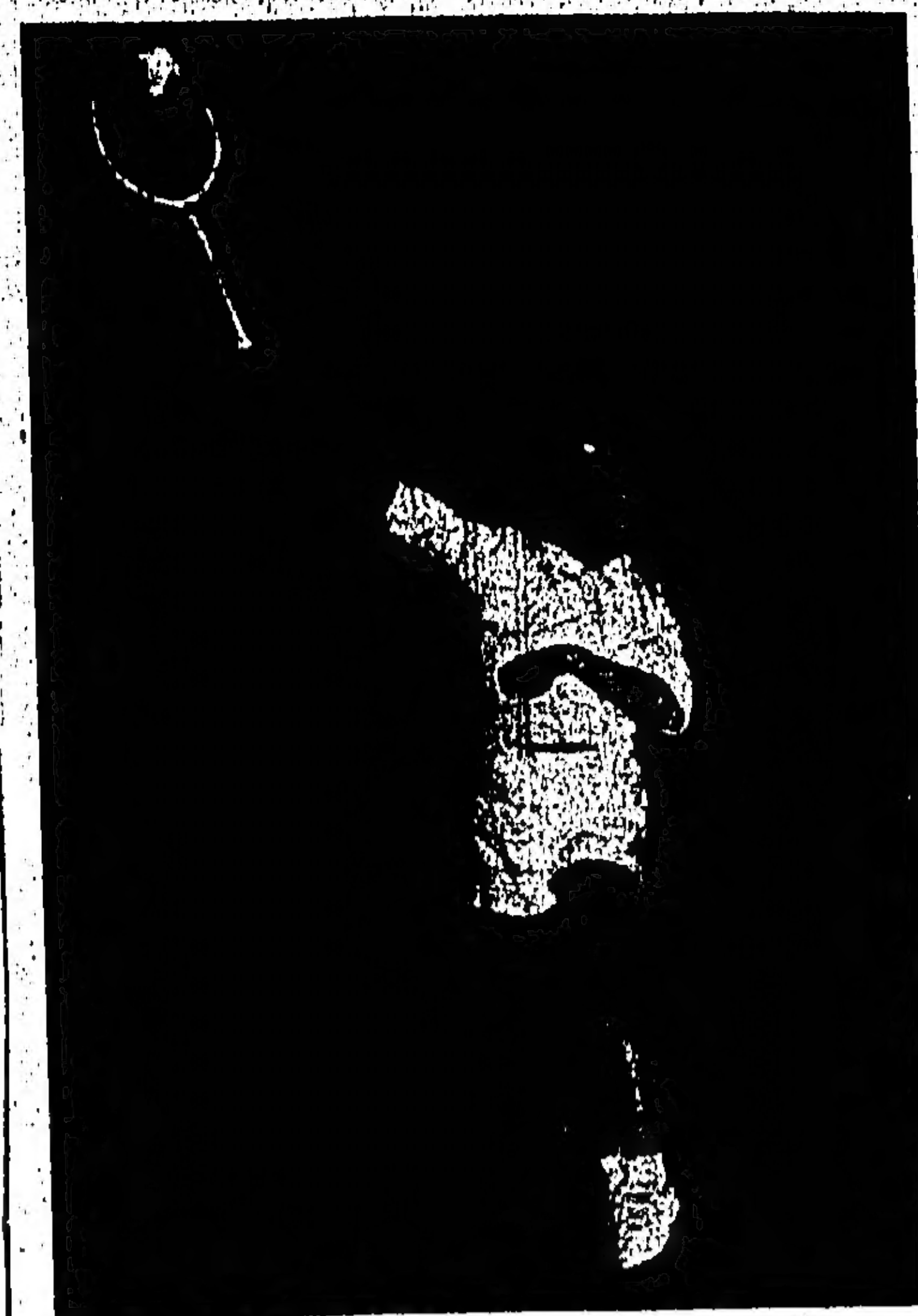
Rain Halts Gonzales-Rosewall Tennis Match

Houston, Texas, Mar. 3. Rain interrupted the Pancho Gonzales-Ken Rosewall pro tennis match in the second set today, forcing a postponement.

Gonzales, playing the opening set in a drizzle, needed only 18 minutes to win 6-1 against the former Australian Davis Cup ace. But Rosewall had jumped into a 3-0 lead in the second set when officials postponed the match.

The encounter will be completed tomorrow. Before the drizzle became a downpour, Pancho Segura of Ecuador defeated Danny Falls of Australia 6-4, 7-5 in an excellent match which brought rounds of applause from the 2,000 fans—United Press.

ARMY v. WRAF



Sergeant Lovett of the Army team seen in action in the Army-WRAF badminton match. The WRAF team won the match.

EASTERN 3, SING TAO 1

EASTERN DID NOT LIVE UP TO THEIR REPUTATION AS A LEADING TEAM

Says "TOUCHWOOD"

Eastern, the reigning First Division Champions, certainly didn't live up to their reputation yesterday as the top soccer team in the Colony. Facing a ten-man Sing Tao side at the South China Stadium, the Tung Fang stock was at rock bottom when they had to sweat it out for the best part of the game before they finally won 3-1.

Had the Tigers been at full strength—Wong Kwok-kee was forced through injury to leave the field shortly after the interval—things might well have gone differently. As it was the Sing Tao players were equal to their opponents' best and there were times when it looked like they would pull off a surprise win but bad luck prevented them salvaging even a point.

Of the three goals scored, Eastern can only claim one and that was the goal put in by Lee Keng-wai. The other two were gift goals. Sing Tao's Leung Kit in attempting to clear the ball deflected it past Yue Yi-tak and a minute from full time the same player was in the path of Yue, thus allowing the ball to rest at the back of the net off a long range shot taken by Eastern's Ho Ying-tan.

The man of the match was the Sing Tao custodian, Yue Yi-tak. Yue played a very big part in that he effected no less than a half a dozen brilliant saves that could have been goals.

It was most unfortunate for the Tigers to lose their left-winger, Wong Kwok-kee. Far Wong was the only man in the forward line who had the Eastern defenders on the run. When the score read 2-1 in favour of Eastern, Wong Kwok-kee reduced the deficit by drawing out Yue Pul-dor and then deftly placing the ball in the back of the net.

A feature of the match was the return of Hau Yung-sang after a long absence from the Sing Tao line-up.

Hau showed that he has lost none of the power shots that are one of his characteristics and if he could muster some speed and stamina, the Tigers need not worry about their defence in future games.

Taken on the whole this match lacked the thrills that the small crowd expected. From start to finish it was rather a dull affair and to make matters worse the Eastern forwards never seemed to bother about increasing their lead.

Of chances they had plenty but Chu Wing-keung, Ho Ying-fan and Hau Ching-to were content to keep the ball in play instead of taking more shots at the Sing Tao goalkeeper.

TEAMS
Eastern: Yung Pul-dor; Toledo, Lee Kwok-wah; Kung Wah-idi, Ko Po-keung, Ma Mang-hung; Fung Chun-tak, Chu Wing-keung, Lee Keng-wai, Ho Ying-fan, Hau Ching-to.

Sing Tao: Yue Yi-tak; Hau Yung-sang, Leung Chung-sun, Chung Man-chi, Leung Kit, Lee Loy, Fung Koo-leung, Chang King-kong, G. Souza, Lo Keng-chuen, Wong Kwok-kee.

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Nominate YOUR Hongkong Footballer Of The Year

Members of the public are invited to nominate Hongkong's Footballer of the Year for the current season.

It is a popularity poll organised by the China Mail, and nomination coupons will be accepted until the closing date to be announced later.

The two qualifications for nomination are:

- (1) Footballing prowess
- (2) Sportsmanship on the field of play

Nominations should be addressed to the Editor, China Mail, Wyndham Street.

To the Editor, China Mail,

My nomination for Hongkong's Footballer of the Year, taking into regard his playing ability and his sportsmanship on the field of play is

of the Club.

(Signed)

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



GOLDEN CHURN



Olson went to the canvas at 144 of the sixth round of the scheduled ten-rounder with Ponderous Bruce Olson was taken off the critical list at a Portland hospital today and this afternoon was reported in "fair" condition.

The 268-pound boxer was reported to be responding satisfactorily to treatment, but doctors continued to bar all visitors and ordered complete rest for the fighter.

Olson was rushed to hospital last night after he suffered a brain hemorrhage when he was knocked out in the sixth round of his bout here with Ewert Ponderous, 7-foot-2-inch, South African giant who entered the ring at 335 pounds.

It was a tight uppercut that travelled only about 12 inches that was responsible for the serious brain injury, Dr. Clinton McGill, Portland, Oregon, Commissioner of Boxing, said Olson had hit his chin.

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By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD, Secretary.

CHINA MAIL

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Telephone: 2611 (5 lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Sallybury Road.
Telephone: 6415.

DEATHS

AMIR, WELL—James, beloved son of
Mrs Elizabeth Tharwell, passed
away early this morning, March
4, 1957. Funeral arrangements
will be announced later.

FOR SALE

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT containers
and table decoration accessories.
Wide selection imported from many
countries at Daval Ltd., 31 Garden
Road, Hongkong.

MUSICAL

WE ARE OFFERING three of the
latest Hi-Fi VOX recordings at \$11
each, namely: Strauss Second Sym-
phony, Beethoven's Septet & Men-
delsohn's Octet, and Mozart's Piano
Concerto Nos. 20 & 23. For sound
reasons buy early. D. Daval,
750, Alexander House, Telephone
50166, 50567.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED

Notice To Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (second floor, Telephone House, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong) on Friday, the 29th day of March 1957, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1956, to re-elect a Director and to appoint Auditors.

Notice is also given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the said Shareholders will be held on the same date and at the same place immediately following the conclusion of the said Ordinary Yearly Meeting to consider, and if thought fit to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution, namely:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner, that is to say:—

(a) That the words "Two Directors" in Article 14 be deleted and the words "one Director" substituted in place thereof.

(b) That Article 183 be deleted and the following Article substituted in place thereof:—

183(a) All deeds or instruments other than share certificates requiring the seal of the Company shall be signed by two Directors at the least and countersigned by the Secretary or by some other person appointed by resolution of the Directors.

(b) Cheques and other instruments not requiring the seal of the Company shall be signed by one Director and countersigned by the Secretary or by some other person appointed by resolution of the Directors."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th of March, 1957 to the 28th of March, 1957, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
A. SOMMERFELT
Secretary.

HONG KONG 2nd Mar. 1957.

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

MYRIAD OF DEVICES FOR COMFORT OF AIR TRAVELLERS

By DEREK HARVEY

THE airline passenger of 20 years ago was frequently frozen under his motoring rug, deafened and battered by the roar of wind and engines as his sluggish transport slewed and butted its weary way through low storm cloud.

Sailing serenely undisturbed through the upper air, high above the turbulent weather, today's turbo-prop traveller is inclined to take the luxury of his Britannia or Viscount for granted. But he is enjoying the results of years of research and development in the myriad of intricate components and complex robot systems that operate unseen behind the cabin furnishings.

Among the most vital of these is the pressurisation plant, which counters the effects of the rarified atmosphere at high altitudes by pumping in air under pressure, so that the "altitude" inside the cabin never exceeds about 8,000 feet even when flying at 30,000 feet or higher. Since failure of any of the automatic pressure control valves could produce some exceedingly uncomfortable and possibly dangerous effects, elaborate safeguards are built into the system and every vital part is completely duplicated as an added safety precaution.

Plenty of fresh air is essential in preventing nausea, and so the main pressurisation supply also acts as ventilation, introduced into the cabin through concealed ventilating ducts and carefully arranged to cause no draughts. From the main cabin, the ventilating air then passes through the steward's pantry and galley compartments, and finally into the cloakrooms and toilets, before being exhausted overboard.

INTEGRAL PART

AN integral part of the conditioning system is the automatic regulation of cabin temperature which must be maintained at about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, although the outside atmosphere may vary from a blistering 120 degrees Fahrenheit at a tropical airport, down to 100 below zero at extreme altitudes. Actually, heating in flight presents few difficulties, but cooling may take anything up to 200 horsepower to achieve in a large aircraft.

The air leaving the pressurisation blower is already scorching hot, and the various pieces of auxiliary machinery which are running continuously, such as fans, pumps and generators, to say nothing of 50 or 100 perspiring passengers, all add their share of heat.

When the airliner is standing parked in blazing sunshine, special refrigeration trucks are coupled up to the air conditioning system, which cannot function unless the engines are running. This refrigeration also serves to reduce the excess humidity usually present under these conditions.

One of the greatest contributions to passenger comfort is the degree of silence and lack of vibration from the turbo-prop engines that power the Viscount and Britannia. Added to this, the latest methods of soundproofing and the careful

NOTICE

HONG KONG CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 109th Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hong Kong Club will be held at the Club House on Tuesday, 26th March 1957, at 5.30 p.m.

R. Y. FROST,

Chairman.

Date: 4th March, 1957.

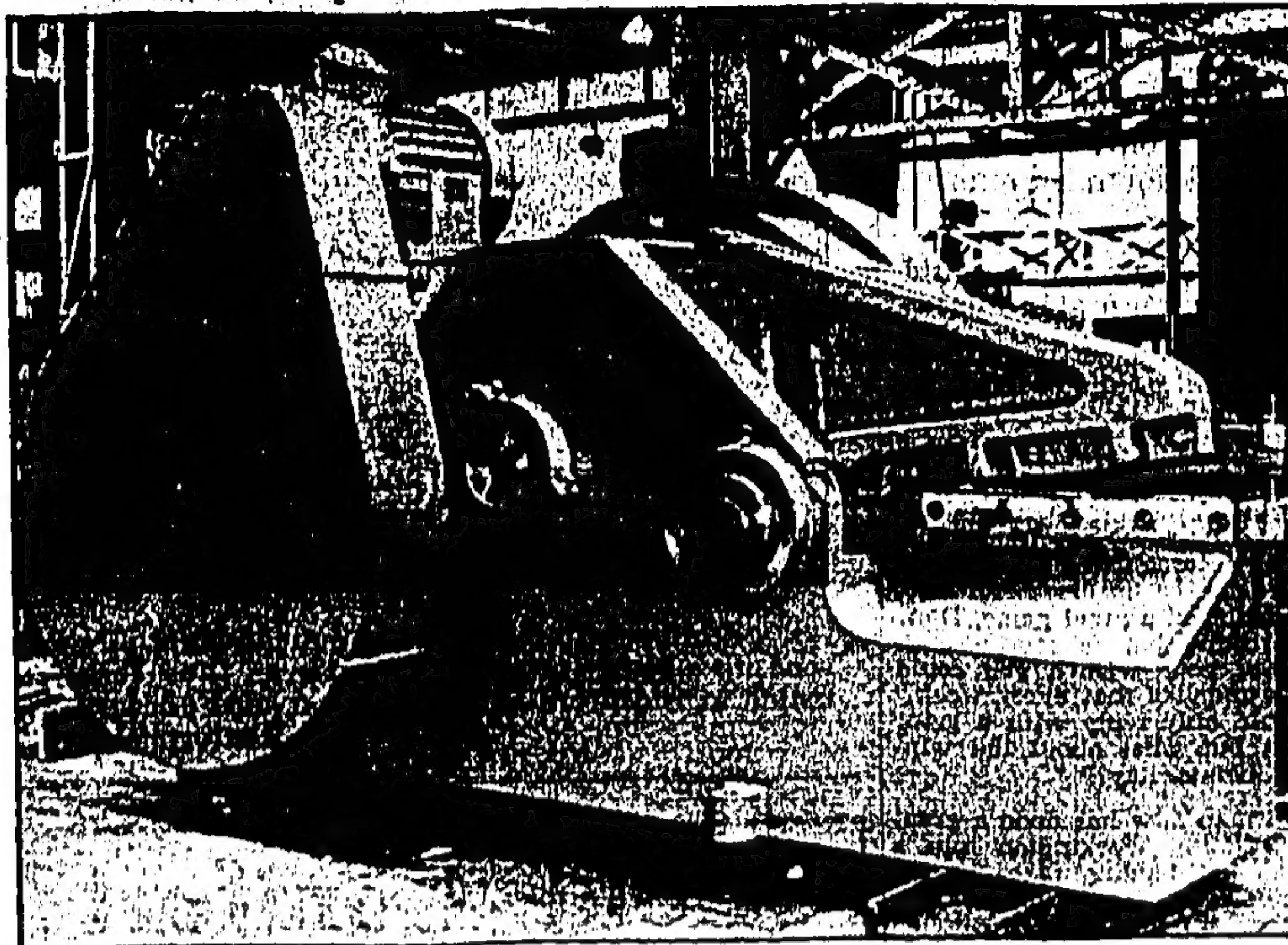
To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

Heavy Crocodile Scrap Shear



The cutting up of scrap metal to a more convenient size for charging to the melting furnaces is one of the main tasks of the modern crocodile shear. Recently, a new heavy version of this machine (See Above) was produced by Joshua Bigwood and Son Ltd, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England.

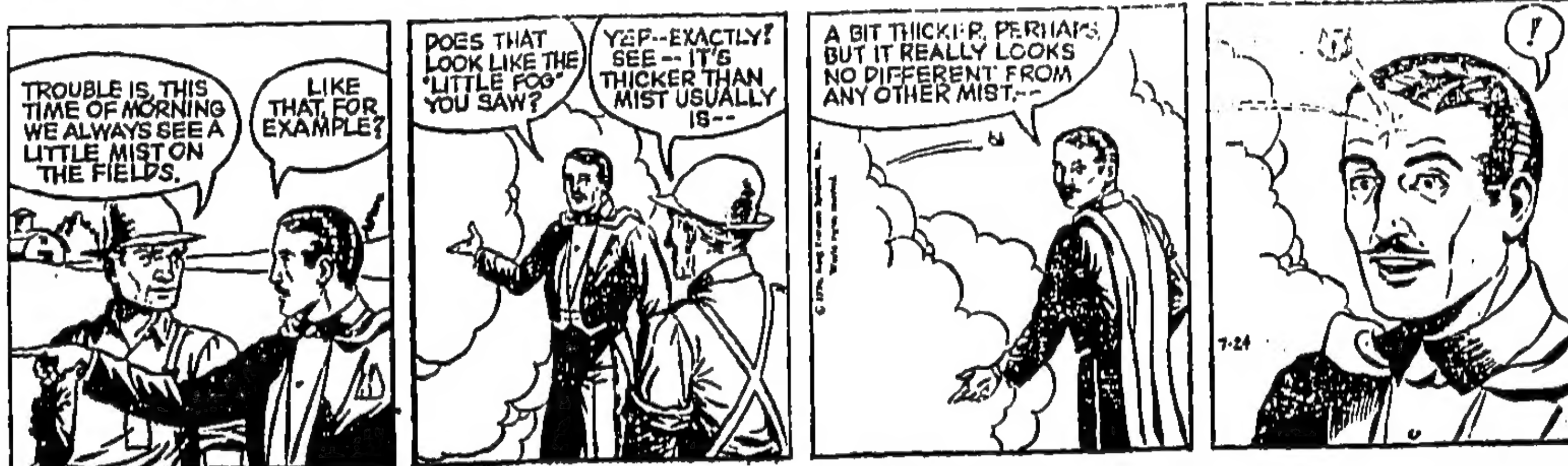
This new machine has a capacity up to 30 inches x 3/4 inch plate, 2 1/2 inches round or 7 x 3 inches rolled steel joists. It is fitted with a fixed blade which has shallow notches for cutting round bars without danger of slipping, and the work material is prevented from tilting by an adjustable hold-down fixed to the main frame.

A forged steel crankshaft drives the top beam through a pitman at a speed producing 25 strokes a minute, while shear pin protection is provided by connecting the pitman small end, via a gudgeon pin and knuckle-type thrust bearing, to a block in a machined slide in the top beam.

Under normal working conditions, this block is fixed to the beam, but if overloading occurs, the shear pin fractures and the block works idly to and fro in its slide in the beam.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milt



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Continuous Lead Extrusion Machine

Continuous lead extrusion machines, patented and manufactured by the GEC, for sheathing cables, have been installed in many parts of the world.

During the past year alone, they have been exported to Denmark, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany, Canada, Mexico and Japan.

Most of these installations have been visited by the company's engineers who report that the machines are giving trouble-free service.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the latest machines erected in Japan for the Nippon Cable & Wire Company (Kanagawa). This was the seventh company to take delivery in Japan, where a total of nine machines has been purchased in all.

Cable factories in Japan are generally well equipped for the manufacture of a wide range of cables. Modern methods and principles are the subject of careful study, whilst research, carried out at local laboratories, universities and colleges is of a very high order.

Most areas near the factories where war damage was suffered are being rehabilitated by the erection of large Western type buildings together with a number of traditional houses of wooden structure.

The installation of machines in Japan has proved comparatively straightforward, and there is a rapid understanding of the requirements for their operation and maintenance.

Many of the Japanese factories have small staffs, but in all cases the standard of training is good.

Language has presented little difficulty as practically all the operatives know a few words of English whilst a large number are able both to read and write it.

WEST GERMAN SYNOD MEETS IN BERLIN

Berlin, Mar. 3.

Bishop Otto Dibelius, head of the All-German Evangelical Church, said here today that Christians in East Germany "still have to conduct an everyday struggle for their faith."

Addressing the opening session of a Synod meeting of 120 East and West German delegates in West Berlin he said the church-state relations in East Germany had not improved during the past two years.

"Pressures on youths to confess to a materialist ideology are continuing, and so are other measures hampering the church life," he added.

The meeting of the church Synod was originally planned to be held at Halle, East Germany, but strong Communist attacks caused the church leaders to choose West Berlin as a venue.

AGAINST TREATY

The attacks were mainly directed against a treaty about pastoral offices in the West German Army, which, Communist newspapers claimed, was "tantamount with sanctioning the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty Organisation" (NATO).

The Synod meeting is to discuss and ratify the treaty concluded between the church and the West German Government last month.

Bishop Dibelius said today he would be "only too glad" to conclude a similar treaty with the East German Prime Minister, Herr Otto Grotewohl, and added: "I wonder if anyone would interpret this as a support of the Warsaw Pact (the East European counterpart of NATO)."—China Mail Special.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding the parcel rules can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, MARCH 4

By Air

Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
Lyon, 9 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

By Air

Peking, Shanghai, Kanton, Hankow, Hsinchow, 7 a.m.
Thailand, Cambodia, 9 a.m.
Indo-China, Burma, Nepal, Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m.
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Canton, Hongkong, 1 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 2 p.m.
Formosa, 3 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m.

By Surface
China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, 10 a.m.
N. Borneo, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m.
Indo-China, Thailand, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, 10 a.m.
(Netherlands), & Germany, Faroe (direct), 11 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Hawaii, 1 p.m.
Canton, Hongkong, 1 p.m.
U.S.A., C. & S. America, 4 p.m.
Aden, Egypt, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, 10 a.m.
(Portugal), India, Faroe via Karachi, 10 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

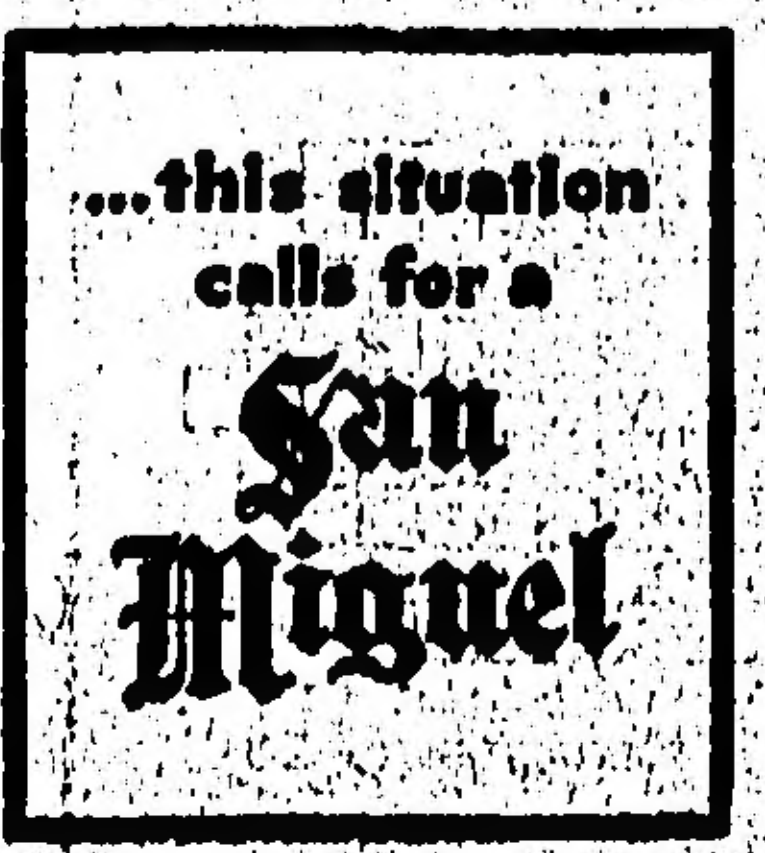
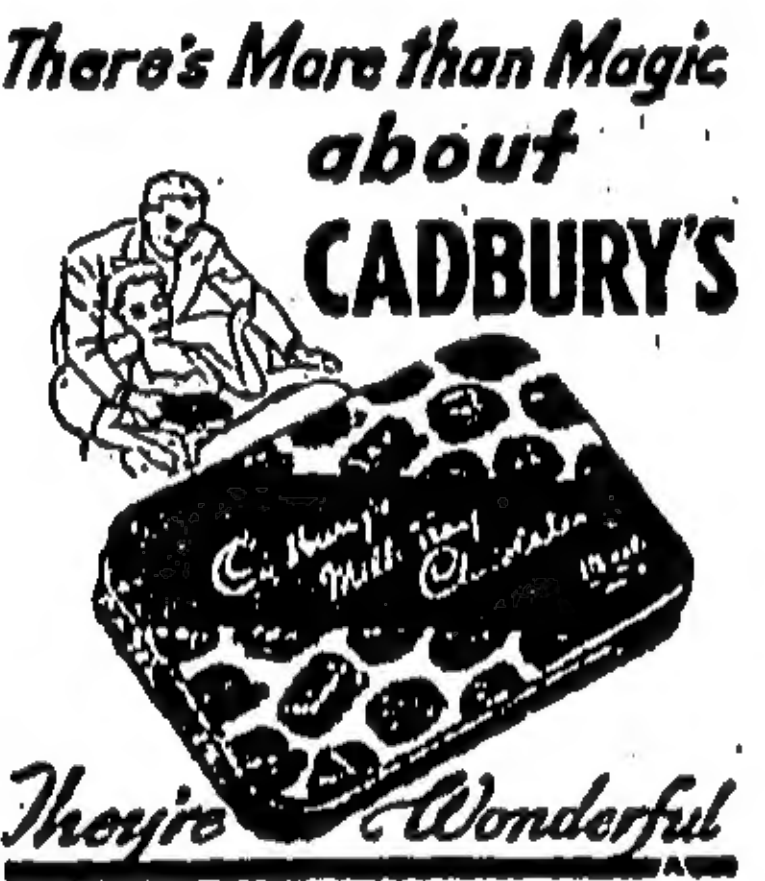
By Surface

China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Malaya, Portuguese East Africa, S. Africa, S. Rhodesia, Faroe (direct) (Netherlands), & Mozambique, Faroe via L. Marques, 11 a.m.
Japan, 1 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
N. Borneo, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
Burma, 10 a.m.
India, 10 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Seychelles, E. West Africa, (N. & S. Rhodesia), & Mozambique, Faroe (direct) (Netherlands), & Mozambique, Faroe via L. Marques, 11 a.m.
Malaya, 1 p.m.
Aden, Egypt, 2 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Boom Slackens In America

INFLATIONARY PRESSURES SEEM LESS EVIDENT

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Mar. 3.

The United States economy continued last week to reflect recent cross-currents of strength and weakness.

The year-end-1956 boom appears to have definitely slackened, suggesting to some that the production curve might begin its downward move somewhat sooner than had been suggested two months ago when business forecasts for 1957 were generally more hopeful. Few see anything ominous in the business outlook. On balance, therefore, the overall picture is viewed with some assurance, tinged with a measure of cautious skepticism.

Inflationary pressures—the No. 1 worry of the US government—appears to be somewhat less in evidence, albeit, to many at least, only temporarily so.

On the minus side of the economic ledger there were these disturbing elements:

1. Continued concern about the slump in stock prices.
2. Rise in business failures, cutbacks in expansive programmes and encouraging layoffs in many industries.
3. The decline in housing construction and the deteriorating situation in the television, industries, lumber, cotton-textiles, appliances, and autos.
4. Narrowing profit margins despite rising sales, bolstering fears that labour and management are apparently unsuccessful in voluntarily restricting the wage-price spiral which Eisenhower singled out as the biggest threat to the nation's economic stability.

Plus Side

On the plus side, there were some encouraging developments. Plant and heavy construction are increasing substantially, steel production and crude oil output are on the rise, electric output is higher, machine tools makers are picking up again, and even the auto industry is talking more confidently about second quarter prospects as the warm weather approaches.

Most observers are watching two factors for clues to the 1957 business picture: 1. Business investment in new plant construction and rehabilitation. On this score the outlook appears most encouraging. Two surveys released last week forecast a tremendous pickup in construction, reversing recent trends, of all kinds rose by four percent to 2.2 billion over the corresponding month a year ago. The decline in the last quarter in 1956 was thus halted. The construction outlook for future years is equally satisfactory, according to Engineering News-Record. In its yearly forecast, heavy construction, which last year set an all-time record of 21.7 billion (10 percent over 1955) will climb to still higher totals in 1957. The trade publication predicted a rise of seven percent this year to a staggering new figure of 23.1 billion.

Large Increases

Among the large increases will be: Highways, up 29 percent; bridges, up 17 percent; irrigation-drainage, up 27 percent; waterworks, up 10 percent. The expected 1957 increase will be largely due to government-sponsored construction programmes which are expected to offset the effects of financing troubles and tight credit which may postpone some private and municipal projects this year. Earnings reports of major industries are giving further evidence of the growing pinch on profits as production costs continue to cut heavily into corporate incomes.

Last week the world's largest industrial enterprise, General Motors—reported that 1956 sales dropped 13.2 percent. Not car sales were off by a whopping 2 percent. Company officials blamed higher costs of materials, labour, tools and services which were not offset by price increases. Another industrial giant, Radio Corporation of America reported its largest volume of business in its 37-year history. Its sales volume for the second successive year in 1956 was above one billion dollars. Earnings, however, declined 15.7 percent, while sales were only 7 percent higher. The General Motors announcement was viewed by some as indicating the company may be losing its sales lead in the industry. Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corp. had their best earnings in the fourth quarter. The Ford Motor Co. in 1956 showed a 40 percent decline in earnings from the year-ago pace. Chrysler, ranking third in the industry, had the widest decline

of the big three, with earnings off by 80 percent.

The inflation trend—the second key factor experts are watching these days—appears satisfactory. The decline in industrial production in the U. S. over the past two months is attributed mainly to cutbacks in inventory build-ups. It was at the rate of about 5 billion in November, easing to 4 billion in December. While inventories are not considered excessive to sales, there does not appear to be any strong pressure for any new accumulation. American goods are selling well in foreign markets, resisting higher prices, and generally confining their purchases just to guarantee supplies, agents thus cautions in effect that price advances are not likely to rise unduly in the near future.

Supplies are becoming more plentiful, and the need for hedge buying appears to be abating somewhat. Fortune Magazine estimates the current rate of inventory build-up at about 2 (billion), and predicts this cutback will go down to 1 (billion) usually later this year. While some segments will suffer, this trend in inventory buying will benefit the economy as a whole, according to Fortune.

Elsewhere

"There is simply no danger of a heavy over-all liquidation of inventory, as might have been feared last week, having been contained unabated throughout the year," Fortune said. "In fact, since sales to final consumers should be rising moderately in 1957, inventory accumulation may quicken again sometime during the year."

"The inventory slowdown is only the first phase of an expected lull in investment. Net exports, and thus net foreign investment, will probably diminish once the Suez Canal is reopened to normal oil shipments. Business capital outlays, though rising now, will probably taper off later this year or early in 1958. But on the evidence available, any dip in capital-goods output within the next twelve months or so will be slight, not severe."

Elsewhere, in brief:

There were new reports of layoffs last week, mainly by lumber industries, airlines, and motor companies. A Mansfield, Ohio plant of Westinghouse Electric is laying off until June about 600 of the 3,000 workers making laundry equipment, electric ranges and other equipment. This is the fifth company in the appliance field to announce cutbacks. About 3,400 workers were also laid off by General Motors and General Electric. And about 200 workers turning out plumbing wares went on a three-day week in order to balance inventories. Only last week, Chevrolet announced some layoffs and cut the work week at four of its 12 assembly plants, cutting production by over 21 per cent, in order to bring inventories in line.

To Hold Probe

A House Ways and Means committee will begin this summer a probe of import competition and the reciprocal trade agreements programme. The committee headed by Rep. Hale Boggs will begin immediately studies for revising the anti-dumping act of 1921. There were reports current that the committee would look into the background of the United States and Japan wherein the latter voluntarily agreed to limit its cotton textiles and apparel exports to the United States. Meanwhile, American businessmen are showing new interest in Japan's current effort to earn more dollars by diversification of its exports. With American appliances industries

currently encountering some customer resistance, Japan's intention to develop new US markets for its home appliances and electronic equipment will be viewed with some misgivings by domestic manufacturers. Importers here disclosed plans for introducing a new line of Japanese portable radios, improved sewing machine equipment and home-knitting machinery.—United Press.

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Mar. 3.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended February 27, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,072,500,445
Public deposits	15,499,251
Private deposits	269,912,817
Government securities	24,896,023
Other securities	33,954,290
Reserves	54,616,072
Ratio	102.2

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	11.14
Sterling (per £1)	10.09
Australian notes (per £1)	12.53
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	14.00
Siam (per 100)	23.70
Singapore (Straits)	1.80

—United Press.

Cotton Goods Market Moving Slowly

New York, Mar. 3.

Cotton goods sellers reported another week of slow business. Apathy and uncertainty, apparent since last October, if anything, increased as the market looked ahead to the second quarter—traditionally the slowest period of the year.

Meantime, softening price tendencies in basic print cloths, and a few other constructions made buyers hesitant about entering other than "fill-in" engagements.

With mill inventories on the increase, and in some instances reportedly "holding warehouse facilities," more market analysts were arriving at the conclusion that at least a 50 per cent curtailment of production is imperative in order to bring a better balance between supply and demand.

Consider Business

Chief upsetting factor this past week was disclosure of sales of premium-made-80-squares—the market bid/wether—down to 18 cents a yard for April-May delivery. While recently checking the market tightened up again on the belief that "we may be in for another round of markdown." Mills holding for higher prices, however, claimed they would not "budge another inch" and that the market shortly might see a complete halt in business.

On laws, one leading producer offered the 40-inch 6.75 yard number down to 18 cents a yard, while other mills held at 18½ to 19 cents on southern cloth. As a result of the low price, another house indicated it would consider business on the 40-inch, 70x 22 9.00-yard down to 16 cents, or ¼ to ½ cent lower than competitors.

Mill executives working on the supply-demand imbalance workers in mills as a means of eliminating the "perpetually" present production problem.

Exploring export possibilities for American cotton goods, the same analyst called for "every

London Professional Investors Cautious

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Mar. 3.

When the Conservatives came in, 5 years ago, income tax—a very disagreeable tax—stood at 45 per cent; it has been lowered rather timidly to 42.5 per cent. This helps to explain why, at the numerous by-elections recently, thousands of middle class and professional people stayed at home; they were fed up with a Tory Government which talked about reducing the country's punitive taxation but did nothing about it.

One theory is that this strange bull market on the stock market is a middle class affair—middle class people hoping to get on the stock exchange a quick profit (on which they pay no income tax) and apply it to the extinguishment of their current debt to the British Treasury. This would at least account for the steady rise in industrial shares—up some 17 per cent in the past 2 months—at a time when the British world is full of disconcerting news and the professional experts are cautious.

British Petroleum soared 6 shillings 9 pence, Burmah Oil 4 shillings, Anglo-Egyptian "B" 3 shillings and Shell Transport 2 shillings 6 pence.

But British Governments, the long-term and medium term issues, surpassed the blue chip industrial. War Loans and Railway Nationalisation rose 10 shillings. Several others 12 shillings 6 pence and Old Consols 10 shillings.

This demand arose from the realisation that borrowing rates for money were steadily going down so that loans yielded less and less. Whenever a government issues a stock at a level yielding a greater return, it was promptly bought and the price rose.

There was very little interest in foreign bonds except some selective buying of Japanese which lifted the non-assisted 1957's. The 1930s and the Tokyo 5 percent by 1 sterling; several of the assumed gained ½ sterling. Germans were idle but the non-assisted of the Dawes Loan fell ½ sterling and of the Young Loan ¼ sterling.

Chinese were all fractionally lower. Dollar stocks tended to ignore the more violent movements on Wall Street but most of them closed down a point or two. The premium they command was unchanged at 7 per cent.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately 300,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
INSURANCE			
Victoria		940	
Lombard		37	
SHIPPING			
Whitlock	6.25	6.00	2500 @ 6.25
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf		100	
Dock		405	
Provident	13.20	13.20	
LAND, ETC.			
HK Land	53½	54	1500 @ 54
			100 @ 54
Realty		1.425	
RUBBER			
Amalg.	1.40	1.42½	
UTILITIES			
Tram	23	23.10	2000 @ 23.10
Star Ferry		136	
Y. Water		104	107
C. Light		22.50	23.10
Electric	30	30½	1004 @ 30
Macao E.		0.70	
Telephone	23.50	24	2500 @ 23.50
INDUSTRIALS			
Coment	23	23½	100 @ 23
STONES, ETC.			
Dair		10	12.20
Wet		14	14.10
Lane		20.20	
COTTONS			
Contract	4.72½	4.80	

U.S. RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, Mar. 3.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1956-57 season to February 26 were as follows:

20 weeks as follows: 630,813

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Mar. 3.

Cotton futures saw-sawed indecisively this past week in one of the slowest trading periods of the year.

Prices at Friday's close ruled 2 points higher to 18 points lower, or up 10 cents to down 90 cents a bale compared with the preceding week.

Small operations consisted largely of evening-up operations in the expiring March delivery. Spurts of liquidation followed the issuance and circulation of a few delivery notices.

A substantial increase in the certificated stock suggested the possibility of additional tenders, sellers thought. The deliverable stock on Friday totaled 4,893 bales, an increase of 1,043 bales for the week.

Easiness in new crop months reflected the occurrence of further rains over the parched areas of the southwest. The improved moisture conditions encouraged belated plantings in areas where much of the acreage was to be abandoned and signed up for the soil bank. In fact, withdrawals of soil bank applications were reported in some sections after the rains.

SOIL BANKS

Soil bank sign-ups of only 320,000 acres for the week of Feb. 15 contrasted with about 900,000 acres in the preceding week, were considered disappointing. This brought total sign-ups to 1,798,614 acres.

At the March 1 deadline for the soil bank sign-ups were estimated to have reached the goal of 3½ to 4½ million acres. Lifting of acreage restrictions in several Mexican states also had a dampening market effect. Analysts felt this would lead to strong export competition from that source.

Surveying the domestic crop picture, experts said preparations under way and will expand rapidly in the weeks ahead. For the most part the soil was reported in good shape. Since only a limited amount of irrigated land has been signed up for the soil bank, it was felt the percentage of irrigated land in cotton this year will be unusually high and may set a record.

The mid-February parity price report showed a 25-point rise over the previous month. While the ultimate loan for the 1957 crop will be determined on the basis of the mid-July parity, the month-to-month changes between will be followed with increasing attention.—United Press.

EUROPEAN SCRAP MARKET

Brussels, Mar. 3.

European steel producers today opened a three-day review of the scrap market situation with the joint scrap office of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The meeting follows a United States Department of Commerce decision to block all scrap exports pending the settling up of a new licensing scheme. The steelmen are protesting against a high authority decision to impose a levy of 10 cents which increases their scrap imports. They say this levy is going to send steel prices up and cut down production.

The high authority replies the scrap imports from the US which have risen from two and a half million tons in 1955 to an expected four and a half million this year must be cut back.

Conference sources said the present meeting was mainly an "exchange of views." No final decision are likely to be made. However, recommendations will be examined at a further meeting scheduled to begin in San Remo, Italy, on March 15.—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Mar. 3.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended February 27, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings: 301,200,000

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BRITAIN'S ECONOMY OVERLOADED

London, Mar. 3.

Britain's postwar prosperity is in a precarious position, with its economy overloaded and overstrained through the effort to do too much, "an economic reporting revealed today.

The report, prepared by the Federation of British Industries, said overloading in the home economy has caused the supply of money to increase faster than the supply of goods.

"Instead of financing expenditure solely from taxation and voluntary saving, postwar governments have capitalised their credit," it said.

"Since the war Britain has paid her way with difficulty, uncertainty and strain in contrast to this weakness in economic relations with other countries, we have achieved the highest standard of living ever, but our prosperity is precarious."

The federation will this week submit detailed representation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, concerning his 1957 budget.

The report called for full employment, "which leaves room for moving from one job to another in accordance with changing techniques and demand."

Voluntary Saving

Other suggested remedies for the nation's economic ills:—Reduction in the supply of money. "Inflation can be stopped only by reducing pressure on available resources, which involves cutting down the flow of money, or increasing the supply of goods and services—or both."

—Increased voluntary saving: "The proper function of the government is not to save itself by a budget surplus, but to create conditions in which people will want to save voluntarily."

—Budgetary policy: "In practice, use of the budget to balance the resources of the whole economy with the demands made upon them has not been as successful as its champions expected."

—Taxation and incentives to work and save: "High taxation discourages private saving and encourages the consumption of capital, denudes the inventories to work, and takes risks, discourages vigilance over costs and can be inflationary in the absence of firm governmental control over the supply of money. The remedy for high taxation is reduced public spending."

—Cutting government expenditure: "Any cut is likely to be painful somewhere or to somebody."

—Investment policy: "We cannot afford to let private investment. Increasing output requires improved material, equipment and better human application."—United Press.

NAMESAKES

Answers:—1 Fabulous, 2 Exploits, 3 Comic, 4 Decameron, 5 Adventures, 6 Chaucer, 7 Anecdote, 8 Italy, 9 Account, 10 Boccaccio (Italian poet).

EXPRESS ANNUAL

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Skrip

Page 10 MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1957.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Return Visit

WHEN Alison first appeared at Bow Street it was hard to believe that the police had not made a mistake in arresting her. She looked pretty and fresh and young and gay. The kind of girl you might hope to see at a country rector's tennis party (though your hopes might not be very often fulfilled). The kind whose interest in liquor would be confined to sips of home-made fruit-cup.

She pleaded guilty on that morning six years ago, to being found drunk in the street.

NO HARM DONE?

THE lapse could just about be explained. Alison was new to London. No doubt she had inadvertently got out of her depth. As long as her family never found out, no great harm was done.

But since that distant morning, Alison's visits to Bow Street, Marlborough Street and to the Clerkenwell court, have been made with terrible regularity. She cannot keep away from the courts, because she cannot keep away from the bottle.

Her looks have quite gone, and there is about her a faded, middle-aged blowness, though she still dresses well.

FLASHBACK

ON her latest visit to Bow Street Alison pleaded guilty for the second time in a fortnight to being found drunk.

"I'm most frightfully sorry," she said, resignedly, to the magistrate, Mr Gerald Rees. Then she used a curious phrase: "I had a morcel of distress yesterday and... well..." She sighed into silence.

What use to explain that the only cure she knew for distress was a drink; the only way to celebrate things going well another. The only way to keep through a day or a week to keep within arm's reach of another little too.

She was fined and went away, with a shy, half-ashamed smile, and for a moment you could see, under the thick powder and slash of scarlet paint, the pretty girl who had made her debut at Bow Street six years ago.

For St. Patrick's Night —

and all other Important Functions ensure that you look your best

Our new shipment of Evening Gowns has just arrived — and we have the Gown for you

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OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

GOVT FIRMLY IN THE SADDLE

From H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Feb. 27.

Probably at no period since Federation has a Federal Government moved so serenely, with so little intrigue and with so little danger of being pushed out of Treasury benches as the present Menzies Government.

Sometimes people wonder if politics are the politics they used to know. Go through the ranks of the swollen Federal House today and nowhere is there a suspicion of the enervated or the spiritlessness of the Barbons, the Deakins, the Wentworths or, in our own time, the Billy Hughes. Prime Minister R. G. Menzies has his team so well under control that seldom is he called upon to use the command of language which he undoubtedly has or to bring into play his vast knowledge of political know-how.

On the Labour side there is an occasional spark of life from Sydney's E. J. Ward, but he has been sparkling so effectively for so many years that it has become only an occasional glow.

SOLID BRAKE
On the Liberal side there is an occasional outburst and a wayward common sense from Bill Wentworth, but the fact that he is a member of the Government puts a fairly solid brake on any rebellion which he may harbour in his mind.

At the moment there are very faint mutterings of discontent, not only from back benches, but also from top brass of the Liberal party on the necessity for bank reform, but it is so much in the realms of higher finance that the man in the tram finds these goings-on very dull reading.

On the other hand, Premier Cahill, while undoubtedly master of all he surveys in State labour politics, has his own worries with unions and the State Executive, and the State Executive, in turn, has its own worries with the Premier over State Government appointments, something that has not happened for many years indeed. Also something that has not happened within memory is the fact that the Premier obviously feels himself so firmly entrenched that he could comment "The views of little men do not worry me."

The fact that the Executive should go so far as to publicly censure the Premier of its own party and for that Premier later to thumb his nose at those who are virtually his boss indicates firstly, the dissection which has crept into the Labour Party in NSW and secondly, that Mr Cahill must feel very

sure of himself, or is planning not to lead the Party at the next election.

Sydney and Melbourne will probably have installed 100,000 television receivers by the end of this year according to a survey made by the Australia and New Zealand Bank.

As yet TV has not made a great impact on Australian family life, although quite a number of menfolk in families who already have them issue the private warning: "Don't get one."

Owning a TV set can become a rather costly business. A £5 licence, cost of installation and a reasonable set leaves a buyer with no change out of £300.

A TV tube costs £40 and valves £1. Valves have the normal life of a radio valve—likely to go tomorrow or in five years time, but the tube at £40 is guaranteed for six months and has an average life of between two and three years.

Contrary to general opinion, increased production is not likely to bring down the price of TV sets and the trend at the moment in Australia is that the price will rise. Since the introduction of TV sets five months ago the price of one Australian-made TV set has fallen slightly, but the prices of three others have risen.

BIG WINNER
A Sydney curio dealer, named Hurry Bruckatz, has won another £500 in the NSW State Lottery, which brings his lottery winnings over the last few years to nearly £100,000.

Already he has won six first prizes—four of them £6,000 and two £12,000; two seconds, each £1,000; five thirds, each £500; and countless minor prizes, all in NSW.

He has also collected many big wins in interstate lotteries, and once won three first prizes in one.

For years he has been averaging £50 a week from lottery prizes—and all of it tax free.

£18,000 FIND
Which is quite a different story to what is likely to happen to the 33-year-old Dalby (Queensland) man who found £18,000 hidden in the upholstery of a "bomb" he bought for £25.

The money was in two canvas bag bags and consisted of Australian and American currency in £100, £50, £10 and £5 notes and 20, 10 and five dollar bills.

He took the money first to a solicitor and then to the police—and so started off an argument as to what is likely to happen to it.

Some authorities say that the car will have to be traced through registry offices in an attempt to find the owner and if this is unsuccessful, the money will go to the finder, Colin Evans.

TITLE DOUBTS
Other authorities say that under an old lawsuit of 1722 he has title to the money now, while there are quite a number of incredible people who seriously say the money should be passed over on a plate to the Taxation Department.

They have put forward this view because they say, and no doubt very correctly, that the money is the result of black market dealings during the war.

When Colin Evans hot-footed it to the police with his two midwived canvas bags it is doubtful if he believed that it would make him famous. But already it has been mentioned in judicial circles that legal correspondents are having a great old argument and the Taxation Commissioner is taking far more than a polite interest in the case.

Five Killed In Plane Crash
Seattle, Mar. 3.

A search party today found the bodies of five persons in the wreckage of an airliner from Fairbanks, Alaska, which missed a safe landing here last night by only 18 minutes and one mountain peak.

A Coast Guard helicopter found the wreckage of the Alaska Airlines DC-4 early today, about 80 airfield miles northeast of here in the mountainous Olympic peninsula.

United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Oh, darling! All our bills finally paid — and just in time for the spring sales!"

Good Playing At Orchestral Concert

The Sino-British Orchestra, under its conductor Professor Arrigo Foa, presented a popular and well-balanced programme at its second concert of the season, last Friday at Queen's College. In spite of shortages in some sections of the Orchestra, it achieved a good general standard, with some passages of outstandingly good playing.

The first of the two main works was Mozart's 36th Symphony, the "Linx." This is the first of the series of six great symphonies which were his last, and one in which the influence of Haydn is marked.

The performance was neat and fresh, though more vigorous and sparkling would have been the ideal. The "Minuet" and the "Presto." The slow movement has a lovely lyrical theme, which was warmly given out by the upper strings.

The ending of the Symphony was particularly successful. Professor Foa marshalling his forces for this brilliant, almost dashing, finale. This symphony is less grand in conception than the later Haffner or Jupiter, but it has an elegant polish, depth of feeling and at times a quiet humour. These qualities were all evident in the performance.

TASTEFUL MUSICIAN
The soloist in the final work was Miss Donna Tang, pianist. She and the orchestra gave an extremely creditable performance of Beethoven's 4th Piano Concerto in G.

This is perhaps the loveliest of all the five piano concertos of Beethoven. It is not the strongest and most grandiose, but it has a gentle yet positive quality, a brilliance which is flowing rather than hard. In each of the three movements, there are superb "conversation" passages, not only between piano and orchestra, but among the various instruments.

It is one of the most difficult concertos to begin, and Miss Donna Tang immediately proved herself a musician of taste and feeling by her playing of the opening solo passage. She is a fluent and accurate player, not strong and certainly not flashy. In the second movement, where the piano answers the angry

WHAT FRANCE IS PREPARED TO DO

Ottawa, Mar. 3.
France's Premier, M. Guy Mollet, said here today the French Government is willing to meet with Algerian rebel leaders to discuss ceasefire conditions but would refuse to discuss political conditions.

Mollet, who is on an official visit to Canada, said France still seeks a three-phase settlement in Algeria, based on a ceasefire, free elections and then negotiation.

New Magistrate
Mr. Simon F. S. Li, former Crown Counsel, sat as Magistrate this morning at Central Magistracy replacing Mr. W. F. Pickering, who is on leave.

Defence Counsel's Final Address In Riots Trial

The Special Jury trying 19 young men charged with rioting at Tsun Wan visited the Chatham Road detention camp this morning on the application of Mr V. L. J. D'Alton, Defence Counsel.

Following their return to the Supreme Court, Mr D'Alton started his closing address to the Jury before Mr Justice C. W. Reece.

His Lordship and Counsel on both sides accompanied the Jury across to Kowloon.

The accused are Wong Shek-chun, Leung Yuk, Chong Shek-shan, Lau Wai-keung, Yuen Wing-sum, Ko Pui-kong, Yiu Chung-fai, Chung Yuen-pak, Lam Pui-tao, May Man-keung, Cheung Yip-yin, Leung Chee-hung, Yip Kam-hung, Chiu Sang-fong, Chong Tung, Leung Chung, Tsang Yiu-man, Chiu Noi and Chen Sai-hung.

Mr W. S. Collier and Mr D. N. E. Rea, Crown Counsel, are prosecuting, assisted by Mr D. E. W. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr D'Alton is defending 10th accused on instructions of H. K. Woo and Co., and the remaining accused on instructions of P. L. Lam and Co.

NOT PARTICIPANTS

In his speech, Mr D'Alton said the Jury had heard the evidence at considerable length. A lot had been said, particularly on the question of identification.

The question of the circumstances surrounding the allegations against the accused, he went on, was a matter into which it was not necessary to go—for instance, why the riots occurred, and so forth.

Mr D'Alton said the defence was not saying that riots did not occur on October 11 and 12, but that if such things took place the contention of the defence was that the accused did not take part in them.

Regarding the charge of rioting outside the Tsun Wan police station, Counsel said the evidence was feeble in the extreme. The evidence related to the bringing of so-called prisoners from a factory and the injury of those people to the Police.

There was no question of any violence offered at the police station in respect of any of the accused, he said.

As to what constituted riot in law, Mr D'Alton argued from a legal authority and submitted that mere presence at the scene of a riot did not ipso facto make a person guilty of riot, even though he had the power to interfere and stop the rioting and failed to do so.

CROWN'S ONUS

Counsel told the Jury he thought they were justified in inferring that all the accused persons lived and worked in the district where the disturbance took place. He said the onus was on the Prosecution to show that the accused were not merely present at the scene of the alleged rioting, but that they committed the acts alleged against them.

Throughout the cross-examination of Prosecution witnesses, Mr D'Alton said, the Jury had heard constant questioning on the matter of identification. It was a very important matter for them to decide.

It had been necessary to put the same question time after time to each witness, he said. It was, no doubt, tedious, but they had to be done; he could not let any identification witness pass by without cross-examining him closely on his memory.

Turning to the identification parades at Chatham Road camp, Mr D'Alton said the Jury had been told that the procedure in all the cases were exactly the same.

MUST BE SURE
He warned them that they must be sure that everything had been done to make each particular identification independent and fair.

Mr D'Alton cited from another legal authority to show that the Police should be most scrupulous in this regard.

From what had been said in evidence, he continued, the Jury had a right to come to the conclusion that, in the present case, all the people lined up in the identification parades were suspects.

"If that is the case," Counsel declared, "I think that from the very outset you must regard the question of identification at Chatham Road camp with very grave doubts."

Mr D'Alton said the proper procedure in such parades was to place the suspect in a line of people who were not suspected in the same case and who had no connection with the charge against the suspect.

BRUNEL TO SEEK SELF-GOVT

Singapore, Mar. 3.
Brunel, the tiny British colony in North Borneo, will strive for internal government within the British Commonwealth, the leader of the colony's only political party said here today.

Mr A. M. Azahari, President of the Parti Rakyat (People's Party) arrived here to attend a rally sponsored by Singapore's Parti Rakyat. The rally was called to protest the Singapore Government's refusal to convene an all-party conference before the departure of a Singapore delegation for London to negotiate the self-government with the British authorities.

Azahari told the United Press that although Brunel seeks internal self-government, its ultimate object is full independence.

Brunel with a population of 60,000, is the richest state in Borneo, if not in the entire Malay Archipelago. Headed by a Sultan, the Brunel Government collects rich oil royalties.

SIGNIFICANT

Brunel's struggle for self-government and eventual independence is significant because of the colony's proximity to the island of Labuan, which hit the headlines in the past year or so as a possible new British naval base.

Mr Azahari said there is a possibility that Malaysia, Singapore and the states of Borneo would merge eventually into a single federation. He ruled out, however, the possibility of Brunel or any other Borneo state merging with Indonesia "because Indonesia is not in the British Commonwealth."

He said Brunel's party has 10,000 members, of whom 70 per cent are Malays. The remainder includes Chinese, Indians and Dyaks.

He said Chinese businessmen in Brunel are trying to form another political party — to be called the People's Progressive Party.

Azahari said his party's constitution calls for equal privileges and rights for all communities and preservation of the Sultanate.—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
8.00. Talking about Teaching. Listeners Magazine; 8.45. St. Paul's Suite (Soloist). The Jacques String Orchestra. 9.00. Time Signal. Programme Summary; 9.02. Highlights in Variety; 9.30. Classical Requests presented by Alison. 9.45. Weather Report; 9.46. Time Signal. 10.00. The Urban Council. Mr Woo Pak-chuen (Reform Club); 10.01. Classical Requests presented by Alison. 10.15. Talking about Books. "Pilgrimage to the Shroud" by Graham Greene. 10.20. D.F.C. "Seven Little Sisters," by William Williams. Reviewed by Julian Newman. 10.30. Movie Music. Edited and Produced by Timothy Birch; 10.30. BBC Jazz Club; 10.45. Time Signal. 11.00. The Urban Council. Mr Woo Pak-chuen (Reform Club); 11.01. Classical Requests presented by Alison. 11.15. "Three Landscapes." A Talk by Jack Arnold. 11.20. Robert Wilcher (Tenor). Piano Accompaniment by Anna Lee. 11.25. The Urban Council. Mr Woo Pak-chuen (Reform Club). 11.30. The Urban Council. Mr Woo Pak-chuen (Reform Club). 11.35. The Urban Council. 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